

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, Executor of the Estate of JOSEPH WILSON, deceased, will offer at Public Sale,

On Tuesday the 30th of November inst.,

THE FARM of said deceased, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert M. Murdie, Henry Hershey and others, containing

139 ACRES, more or less—about ten acres of which are in Timber, and from 30 to 40 Acres in excellent MEADOW.

The improvements are a large Double Log House, weather boarded; a STONE BANK BARN, with a new WAGON SHED and CORN-CRIB; also a first-rate

APPLE AND PEACH ORCHARD, in prime order, and of choice Fruit. There is a spring of never-failing water at the door of the house. There is also a branch of Marsh creek runs through the Farm, which would afford a site for water-works.

Any person wishing to view the above premises, will be shown the same by JAMES KISS WILSON, residing thereon, or the subscriber, adjoining the same.

Also—at the same time and place,

About 40 Acres of WOOD-LAND, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Jacob Bittinger and Jacob Hartman.

Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JAMES EWING, Exr.
If the Farm is not sold on said day it will be RENTED, by Public Outcry.
Nov. 15.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 4th of December, at 12 o'clock, M., at the COURT-HOUSE in GETTYSBURG,

I will sell all my land lying within the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., consisting of a

FARM, containing MORE THAN

TWO HUNDRED ACRES of excellent land, on which are erected a large Brick BARN, and good

FARM HOUSE, Wagon Shed and Granaries. There is a large quantity of excellent MEADOW and 50 Acres (more or less) of

WOODLAND.

Much of the land might be sold as Town Lots, as it fronts on several principal streets.

Several Town Lots

and other property will be offered for sale at the same time. As I reside at a distance from the property, I am determined to sell it without reserve. The Farm will be sold in two tracts if purchasers desire it.

TERMS.—One-third part of the purchase money on the first day of April next, when a good title will be given, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest.

THADDEUS STEVENS.
Lancaster, Pa. Oct. 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to sale, by public outcry,

On Saturday the 4th day of December, on the premises, (late the estate of ANTHONY SWITZER, deceased),

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, in the town of Heidlersburg, Adams county, on the S. W. Corner of the Public Square, fronting on the State Road leading from Harrisburg to Gettysburg on the one side, and the Menallen Road on the other. On the Corner Lot, there is erected a TWO-STORY

Log Dwelling House, with a Stone Kitchen and a Log Stable; there is also a good well of water. This property has been occupied as a TAVERN STAND, and has now a Store kept in it.

—ALSO—

TWO OTHER TOWN LOTS, one adjoining Michael Sheets and others, on the Menallen Road; the other adjoining John Bowen and others, on the State Road.

All the above Lots are supposed to be 120 feet long and 50 feet wide.

—ALSO—

A Small Triangular Lot, adjoining Peter Miller and Baltzer Snyder, supposed to be half a Town Lot.

—ALSO—

One other Lot of Ground, in the same Town, touching the Menallen Road, adjoining lands of Peter Miller, William Sadler and others, containing FOUR ACRES, more or less.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known by

SAMUEL SADLER, Adm'r with the will annexed of Anthony Switzer, deceased.
Nov. 8.

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NEW ARRANGEMENT.

A DAILY LINE

BETWEEN

Gettysburg and Baltimore.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of announcing that they have completed their arrangements for running a

NEW DAILY LINE.

between Gettysburg and Baltimore, via Littlestown, Westminster and Reisterstown. An entirely new line of superior and elegantly built

Troy Coaches,

have been put on the route, which, together with trustworthy and accommodating drivers, they feel assured must give entire satisfaction to the Travelling Public.

The line will run through daily, (Sundays excepted,) leaving regularly at 7 o'clock, A. M. JOHN L. TATE & CO.

Sept. 20.

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Poetry.

From the Knickerbocker.

GIVE.

Give to him that asketh thee!

If the poor man pass thy door;

Give him of thy bounteous store;

Give him food and give him gold;

Give him shelter from the cold;

Aid him his lone life to live,

For 'tis angel-like to give.

Though worldly riches thou hast not,

Give to him of poorer lot;

Think thee of the widow's mite,

In the Holy Master's sight:

It was more, a thousand fold,

Than the rich man's hoard of gold.

Give! it is the better part;

Give to him, the poor in heart;

Give of love in large degree,

Give of hope and sympathy;

Cheer to him who sighs for corn,

Light to him whose life is gone.

Give the grey-haired wanderer room;

Lead him gently to the tomb;

Let him not in friendless clime,

Float down the tide of time;

Hear the mother's lonely call,

Shed the dearest one of all.

And the lost, abandoned one,

In thy pathway do not shun;

Of thy kindness he hath need;

Bend with him the bruised reed;

Give, and the gifts above all price,

Shall be thine in Paradise.

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Miscellaneous.

TWO NOBLE-HEARTED CHILDREN.

It is a beautiful sight when children

treat each other with kindness and love,

as is related in the following story:—

"Last evening," says the narrator, "I

took supper with Lydia's father and

mother. Before supper, Lydia, her

parents, and myself, were sitting in the

room together, and her little brother, Oliver,

was out in the yard drawing his cart

about. The mother went out and

brought in some peaches, a few of which

were large red cheeked rare-ripes, the

rest small ordinary peaches. The father

handed me one of the rare-ripes, gave

one to the mother, and then one of the

best to his little daughter, who was eight

years old. He then took one of the

smaller ones and gave it to Lydia, and

told her to go and give it to her brother.

He was four years old. Lydia went out

and was gone about ten minutes, and

then came in.

"Did you give your brother the peach

I sent him?" asked the father.

Lydia blushed, turned away, and did

not answer.

"Did you give your brother the peach

I sent him?" asked the father again, a

little more sharply.

"No, father," said she, "I did not give

him that."

"What did you do with it?" he asked.

"I ate it," said Lydia.

"What! did you not give your brother

any?" asked the father.

"Yes, I did, father," said she, "I gave

him mine."

"Why did you not give him the one

I told you to give?" asked the father,

rather sternly.

"Because, father," said Lydia, "I

thought he would like mine better."

"But you ought not to disobey your

father," said he.

"I did not mean to be disobedient,

father," said she; and her bosom began

to heave and her chin to quiver.

"But you were, my daughter," said

he.

"I thought you would not be displeased

with me, father," said Lydia, "if I did

give brother the largest peach;" and the

tears began to roll down her cheeks.

"But I wanted you to have the large-

gest," said the father, "you are older

and larger than he is."

"I want to give the best things to

brother," said the noble girl.

"Why?" asked the father, scarcely

able to contain himself.

"Because," answered the dear gener-

ous sister, "I love him so; I always feel

best when he gets the best things."

"You are right, my precious daugh-

ter," said the father, as he fondly and

proudly embraced her in his arms.—

"You are right, and you may be certain

your happy father can never be displeased

After riding along the valley, sometimes on one hill and sometimes on the other, for three or four miles, we left behind us the scanty tillage spread along the bottom of the valley, and began to ascend to the hollow way, which is considered the most dangerous spot of all. Here Sir Frederick Henniker was stripped and left for dead by robbers in 1820. His servants fled and hid themselves on the first alarm. When they returned he was lying naked and bleeding in the sultry road. They put him on a horse and carried him to Jericho, where he found succor. Perhaps he was thinking of the parable of the Samaritan when this accident befel him. I was thinking of it almost every step of the way.

Another story was, presently after, full in my mind—a beautiful Catholic legend, which was told me by a German friend in America, when I little dreamed of ever travelling

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY.

At the Mass Meeting in Lexington, Ky., on Saturday, November 13, 1847.

After the organization of the meeting, Mr. Clay rose and addressed it substantially as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The day is dark and gloomy, unsettled and uncertain, like the condition of our country, in regard to the unnatural war with Mexico. The public mind is agitated and anxious, and is filled with serious apprehensions as to its indefinite continuance, and especially as to the consequences which its termination may bring forth, menacing the harmony, if not the existence, of our Union.

It is under these circumstances I present myself before you. No ordinary occasion would have drawn me from the retirement in which I live; but whilst a single pulsation of the human heart remains, it should, if necessary, be dedicated to the service of one's country. And I have hoped that, although I am a private and humble citizen, an expression of the views and opinions I entertain, might form some little addition to the general stock of information, and afford a small assistance in delivering our country from the perils and dangers which surround it.

It has come here with no purpose to attempt to make a fine speech, or any ambitious oratorical display. I have brought with me no other than the yearning thoughts which have been in the mind of the year Autumn has come, and the season of flowers has passed away. In the progress of years, my spring time has gone by, and I too am in the autumn of life, and feel the frost of age. My desire and aim are to address you, earnestly, calmly, seriously and plainly, upon the grand and momentous subjects which have brought us together. And I am most solicitous that not a solitary word may fall from me, offensive to any party or person, in the whole extent of the Union.

War, pestilence, and famine, by the common consent of mankind, are the three greatest calamities which can befall our species; and war, as the most direful, justly stands foremost and in front. Pestilence and famine, no doubt for wise although inscrutable purposes, are inflictions of Providence, to which it is our duty, therefore, to bow, with obedience, humble submission and resignation. Their duration is not long, and their ravages are limited. They bring, indeed, great affliction while they last, but society soon recovers from their effects. War, the voluntary work of our own hands, and which we ourselves have chosen to engage in, is directed to ourselves, it is a deadly and its duration is indefinite and unknown. Its victims are hidden from our view. In the sacrifice of human life, and in the waste of human treasure, in its losses and in its burdens, it affects both the living and the dead. It is a deadly and its duration is indefinite and unknown. Its victims are hidden from our view. In the sacrifice of human life, and in the waste of human treasure, in its losses and in its burdens, it affects both the living and the dead.

We are informed by a statement, which is apparently correct, that the number of our countrymen slain in this lamentable Mexican war, although it has yet been of only 18 months' existence, is equal to one-half of the whole of the American loss during the seven years' war of the Revolution. And I venture to assert that the expenditure of treasure which it has occasioned, will be found to be more than half of the pecuniary cost of the war of our independence. And this is the condition of the people, whose arms have been every where and constantly victorious.

How did we unhappily get involved in this war? It was predicted as the consequence of the annexation of Texas to the United States. We had not Texas, we should have no war. The people were told that if that event happened, war would ensue. They were told the war between Texas and Mexico had not been terminated by a treaty of peace; that Mexico still claimed Texas as a revolted province; and that, if we received Texas into our Union, we took along with her the war existing between her and Mexico. And the Minister of Mexico formally announced to the Government at Washington, that his nation would consider the annexation of Texas to the United States as producing a state of war. But all this was denied by the partisans of annexation. They insisted we should have no war, and even invited to those who foretold it, sinister motives for their groundless prediction.

But, notwithstanding a state of virtual war necessarily resulted from the fact of annexation of one of the belligerents to the United States, national hostilities might have been probably averted by prudence, moderation, and wise statesmanship. If Gen. Taylor had been permitted to remain where he was, good sense prompted him to believe he ought to remain at the point of Corpus Christi; and if a negotiation had been opened with Mexico, in a true spirit of amity and conciliation, war possibly might have been prevented. But, instead of this pacific and moderate course, whilst Mr. Sill was bending his way to Mexico, with his diplomatic credentials, Gen. Taylor was ordered to transport his cannon, and to plant them, in a hostile attitude, opposite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the very disputed territory, the adjustment of which was to be the object of Mr. Sill's mission. What else could have transpired but a conflict of arms?

Thus the war commenced, and the President, after having produced it, appealed to Congress. A bill was proposed to raise \$5,000,000, and in order to commit all who should vote for it, a preamble was inserted falsely attributing the commencement of the war to the act of Mexico. I have no doubt of the patriotic motives of those who, after struggling to divest the bill of that flagrant error, found themselves constrained to vote for it. But I must say that no earthly consideration would ever have tempted or provoked me to vote for a bill, with a palpable falsehood stamped on its face. Almost idolizing truth, as I do, I never, never, could have voted for that bill.

The exceptional conduct of the Federal party during the last British War, has excited an influence in the prosecution of the present war, and prevented a just discrimination between the two wars. That was a war of National rights and honor; and demanded by the indignant voice of the people. President Madison himself, I know, at first reluctantly and with great doubt and hesitation, brought himself to the conviction that it ought to be declared. A leading and perhaps the most influential member of his Cabinet (Mr. Gallatin) was, up to the time of its declaration, opposed to it. But nothing could withstand the irresistible force of public sentiment. It was a just war, and its great object, as announced at the time, was "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," against the intolerable and oppressive acts of British power on the ocean. The justice of

the war, far from being denied or controverted, was admitted by the Federal party, which only questioned it on considerations of policy. Being deliberately and constitutionally declared, it was, I think, their duty to have given to it their hearty cooperation. But the mass of them did not. They continued to oppose and thwart it, to discourage loans and enlistments, to deny the power of the General Government to march the militia beyond our limits, and to hold a Hartford Convention, which, whatever were its real objects, bore the aspect of seeking a dissolution of the Union itself. They lost and justly lost the public confidence. It has not an apprehension of a similar fate, in a state of case widely different, repressed a fearless expression of their real sentiments in some of our public men.

How totally varied is the present war! This is a war of aggression, but one unnecessary and of no real necessity. It is Mexico that is declared, by her first President, Santa Anna, not we. And how different, also, the conduct of the war! Far from interfering with the progress of the Federal party during the war of 1812! Far from imposing any obstacles to the prosecution of the war, if the Whigs in office are reproachable at all, it is for having led too readily and easily to it, without careful examination into the objects of the war. And, out of office, who have failed to prosecute the war with more energy and ability than the Whigs? Whigs have been blind more freely than those of the Whigs? Who have more occasion to mourn the loss of sons, husbands, brothers, fathers, than your parents, wife, wives and wife brothers, in this deadly and unprofitable strife?

But, however, war is in progress, and the no less declared have of an insupportable and position, almost without indulging in any unnecessary retrospect and useless recollections of the past, all hearts and heads should unite in the patriotic endeavor to bring it to a satisfactory close. Is there no way that this can be done? Must we blindly continue the conflict, without any visible object, or any prospect of a definite termination? This is the important subject upon which I desire to consult and to commune with you. Who, in this free government, is to decide upon the objects of a war, at its commencement, or at any time during its existence? Does the power belong to the Nation, to the collective wisdom of the Nation in Congress assembled, or is it vested solely in a single functionary of the Government?

A declaration of war is the highest and most awful exercise of sovereignty. The Convention, which framed our Federal Constitution, and learned from the pages of history that it had been often and greatly abused. It had seen that war had often been commenced upon the most trifling pretext; that it had been frequently waged to establish or exclude a dynasty; to snatch a crown from the head of one potentate and place it upon the head of another; that it had often been prosecuted to promote alien and other interests than those of the nation whose chief had proclaimed it. In the case of England, war for Hanoverian inheritance, and in short, that such a vast and tremendous power ought not to be confided to the discretion of one single man. The Convention, therefore, provided for a great and august making power, against those great abuses, which, in the hands of a monarch, it was so susceptible. And the security against those abuses, which its wisdom devised, was to vest the war-making power in the Congress of the United States, being the immediate representatives of the people and the States. So apprehensive and jealous was the Convention of its abuse in any other hands, that it interdicted the exercise of the power to any State in the Union, without the assent of Congress. Congress, then, in our system of government, is the sole depository of that dread and august power.

Our Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to declare war, and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and regulate armies; to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces. Thus we perceive that the principal power in regard to war, with all its auxiliary attendants, is granted to Congress. Whenever called upon to determine upon the solemn question of peace or war, Congress must consider and deliberate and decide upon the motives, objects and causes of the war. And if a war be commenced without any previous declaration of Congress, as in the case of the existing war with Mexico, Congress must necessarily possess the authority, or any time, to declare such a war, or it shall be no longer prosecuted. If we suppose Congress does not possess the controlling authority attributed to it; if it is contended that a war having been once commenced, the President of the United States may direct it to the accomplishment of any objects he pleases, without consulting and without any regard to the will of Congress; the Convention will have utterly failed in guarding the nation against the abuses and ambition of a single individual. Either Congress or the President must have the right of determining upon the objects for which a war shall be prosecuted, or there is no other alternative. If the President possesses and may exercise a power of objects against the will of Congress, where is the difference between our free government and that of any other nation which may be governed by an absolute Czar, Emperor or King?

Congress may omit, as it has omitted in the present war, to proclaim the objects for which it was commenced; or has since been prosecuted, and in cases of such omission the President, being charged with the employment and direction of the national force, is necessarily left to his own judgment to decide upon the objects, to the attainment of which that force shall be applied. But, whenever Congress shall think proper to declare, by some authentic act, for what purpose a war shall be commenced or continued, it is the duty of the President to apply the national force to the attainment of those purposes. In the instance of the last war with Great Britain, the act of Congress by which it was declared was preceded by a message of President Madison enumerating the wrongs and injuries of which we complained against Great Britain. That message therefore, and without it, the well known objects of the war, which was a purely defensive, rendered it necessary that Congress should particularize, in the act, the specific objects for which it was proclaimed.

The whole world knew that it was a war waged for Free Trade and Sailors' Rights. It may be urged that the President and Senate possess the treaty-making power, without any express limitation as to its exercise; that the national and ordinary termination of a war is by a treaty of peace; and therefore, that the President and Senate must possess the power to decide what stipulations and conditions shall enter into such a treaty. But it is not more true that the President and Senate possess the treaty-making power, without limitation, than that Congress possesses the war-making power, without restriction. These two powers then ought to be so interpreted as to concede the one to the other, and in expounding the constitution, we ought to keep constantly in view the nature and structure of our free government, and especially the great object of the Convention in taking the war-making power out of the hands of a single man and placing it in the safer custody of the representatives of the whole nation. The desirable reconciliation between the two powers is effected by attributing to Congress the right to declare what shall be the objects of a war, and to the President the duty of endeavoring to obtain those objects by the direction of the national force and diplomacy.

I am broaching no new and speculative theory. The Statute book of the United States is full of examples of prior declarations by Congress of the objects to be attained by negotiations with Foreign Powers, and the archives of the Executive Department furnish abundant evidence of the accomplishment of those objects, or the attempt to accomplish them, by subsequent negotiations. Prior

to the declaration of the last war against Great Britain, in all the restrictive measures which Congress adopted, against the two great belligerent Powers of Europe, clauses were inserted in the several acts establishing them, tending to both of either of the belligerents the abolition of their hostile Berlin and Milan decrees and Orders in Council, operating against our commerce and navigation. And these acts of Congress were invariably communicated, through the Executive, by diplomatic notes, to France and Great Britain, as the basis on which it was proposed to restore friendly intercourse with them. So, after the termination of the war, various acts of Congress were passed, from time to time, offering to Foreign Powers the principle of reciprocity in the commerce and navigation of the United States with them. Out of these acts have sprung a class, and a large class, of treaties (four or five of which have been negotiated, whilst I was in the Department of State,) commonly called reciprocity treaties, concluded under all the Presidents, from Mr. Madison to Mr. Van Buren, inclusive. And, with regard to commercial treaties, negotiated with the sanction of prior acts of Congress, where they contained either appropriations or were in conflict with un-repealed statutes, it has been ever held as the republican doctrine, from Mr. Jay's treaty down to the present time, that the passage of acts of Congress was necessary to secure the execution of those treaties. If in the matter of Foreign Commerce, in respect to which the power vested in Congress to regulate it and the treaty-making power may be regarded as concurrent, Congress can previously decide the objects to which negotiation shall be applied, how much stronger is the case of war, the power to declare which is confined exclusively to Congress?

I conclude, therefore, Mr. President and fellow citizens, with entire confidence, that Congress has the right, either at the beginning, or during the prosecution of any war, to decide the objects and purposes for which it was proclaimed, or for which it ought to be continued. And I think it is the duty of Congress, by some deliberate and authentic act, to declare for what object the present war shall be longer prosecuted. I suppose the President would not hesitate to regulate his conduct by the pronounced will of Congress, and to employ the force and the diplomatic power of the nation to execute that will. But, if the President should decline or refuse to do so, and in contempt of the supreme authority of Congress, should persevere in waging the war, for other objects than those proclaimed by Congress, then it would be the imperative duty of that body to vindicate its authority by the most stringent and effectual, and appropriate measures. And if, on the contrary, the enemy should refuse to conclude a treaty, containing stipulations securing the objects designated by Congress, it would become the duty of the whole government to prosecute the war, with all the national energy, until those objects were attained by a treaty of peace. There can be no insuperable difficulty in Congress making such an authoritative declaration. Let it resolve, simply, that the war shall, or shall not, be a war of conquest; and, if a war of conquest, what is to be conquered. Should a resolution pass, disclaiming the design of conquest, peace would follow in less than sixty days, if the President would conform to his constitutional duty.

Here, fellow citizens, I might pause, having indicated a mode by which the nation, through its accredited and legitimate representatives in Congress, can announce for what purposes and objects this war shall be longer prosecuted; and can thus let the whole people of the United States know for what end their blood is to be further shed, and their treasure further expended. Instead of the knowledge of it being locked up, and concealed in the bosom of one man. We should no longer perceive the objects of the war varying from time to time, according to the changing opinions of the Chief Magistrate charged with its prosecution. But I do not think it right to stop here. It is the privilege of the people, in their primitive assemblies, and in every private man, however humble, to express an opinion in regard to the purposes for which the war should be continued; and such an expression will receive just so much consideration and consequence as it is entitled to; and no more.

Shall this war be prosecuted for the purpose of conquering and annexing Mexico, in all its boundless extent, to the United States?

I will not attribute to the President of the United States any such design; but I confess I have been shocked and alarmed by manifestations of it in various quarters. Of all the dangers and misfortunes which could befall this nation, I should regard that of its becoming a warlike and conquering power the most dreadful and fatal. History tells the mournful tale of conquering nations and conquerors. The three most celebrated conquerors, in the civilized world, were Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon. The first, after overrunning a large portion of Asia, and sighing and lamenting that there were no more worlds to subvert, met a premature and ignominious death. His lieutenants quarrelled and, warred with each other, as to the spoils of his victories, and finally lost them all. Caesar, after conquering Gaul, returned with his triumphant legions to Rome, passed the Rubicon, won the battle of Pharsalia, trampled upon the liberties of

his country, and expired by the patriot sword of Brutus. But Rome ceased to be free. War and conquest had enervated and corrupted the masses. The spirit of true liberty was extinguished, and a long line of Emperors succeeded, some of whom were the most execrable tyrants that ever existed in human form. And that most extraordinary man, perhaps in all history, after subjugating all continental Europe, occupying almost all its Capitals, seriously threatening, according to Mr. Thiers, proud Athens itself, and decking the brows of various members of his family, with crowns torn from the heads of other monarchs, lived to behold his own dear France itself in the possession of his enemies, and was made himself a wretched captive, and far removed from country, family, and friends, breathed his last on the distant and inhospitable rock of St. Helena. The Alps and the Rhine had been claimed as the natural boundaries of France, but even these could not be secured in the treaties to which she was reduced to submit. Do you believe that the people of Macedonia or Greece, of Rome, or of France, were benefited, individually or collectively, by the triumphs of their great Captains? Their sad lot was immense sacrifice of life, heavy and intolerable burdens, and the ultimate loss of liberty itself.

That the power of the United States is competent to the conquest of Mexico is quite probable. But it could not be achieved without frightful carnage, dreadful sacrifices of human life, and the creation of an onerous national debt; nor could it be completely effected, in all probability, until after the lapse of many years. It would be necessary to occupy all its strongholds, to disarm its inhabitants, and to keep them in constant fear and subjection. To consummate the work, I presume that standing armies, not less than a hundred thousand men, would be necessary, to be kept perhaps always in the bosom of their country. These standing armies, revelling in a foreign land, and accustomed to trample upon the liberties of a foreign people, or some distant day, might be fit and ready instruments, under the hand of some daring and unprincipled chieftain, to return to their country and prostrate the public liberty.

Supposing the conquest to be once made, what is to be done with it? Is it to be governed, like Roman Provinces, by Proconsuls? Would it be compatible with the genius, character, and safety of our free institutions, to keep such a great country as Mexico, with a population of not less than nine millions, in a state of constant military subjection? Shall it be annexed to the United States? Does any considerate man believe it possible that two such immense countries, with territories of nearly equal extent, with populations so incongruous, so different in race, in language, in religion and in laws, could be blended together in one harmonious mass, and happily governed by one common authority? Murmurs, discontent, insurrections, rebellion, would inevitably ensue, until the incompatible parts would be broken asunder, and possibly, in the frightful struggle, our present glorious Union itself would be dissevered or dissolved. We ought not to forget the warning voice of all history, which teaches the difficulty of combining and consolidating together, conquering and conquered nations. After the lapse of eight hundred years, during which the Moors held their conquest of Spain, the indomitable courage, perseverance and obstinacy of the Spanish race, finally triumphed, and expelled the African invaders from the Peninsula. And, even within our own time, the colossal power of Napoleon, when at its loftiest height, was incompetent to subdue and subjugate the proud Castilian. And here in our own neighborhood, Lower Canada, which near one hundred years ago, after the conclusion of the seven years' war, was ceded by France to Great Britain, remains a foreign land in the midst of the British provinces, foreign in feelings and attachment, and foreign in laws, language and religion. And what has been the fact with poor, gallant, generous and oppressed Ireland? Centuries have passed since the overbearing Saxon overrun and subjugated the Emerald Isle. Rivers of Irish blood have flowed, during the long and arduous contest. Insurrection and rebellion have been the order of the day; and yet, up to this time, Ireland remains alien in feeling, affection and sympathy, toward the power which has so long borne her down. Every Irishman hates, with a mortal hatred, his Saxon oppressor. Although there are great territorial differences between the condition of England and Ireland, as compared to that of the United States and Mexico, there are some points of striking resemblance between them. Both the Irish and the Mexicans are probably of the same Celtic race. Both the English and the Americans are of the same Saxon origin. The Catholic religion predominates in both the former, the Protestant among both the latter. Religion has been the fruitful cause of dissatisfaction and discontent between the Irish and the English nations. Is there no reason to apprehend that it would become so between the people of the United States and those of Mexico, if they were united together? Why should we seek to interfere with them in their mode of worship, of a common Saviour? We believe that they are wrong, especially in the exclusive character of their faith, and that we are right. They think that they are right and we wrong. What other rule can there be than to leave the followers of each religion to their own sol-

own convictions of conscientious duty towards God? Who, but the great Arbitrator of the Universe, can judge in such a question? For my own part, I sincerely believe, and hope, that those who belong to all the departments of the great church of Christ, as Protestants and Catholics, they conform to the doctrines which they profess, will ultimately secure an abode in those regions of bliss, which all aim finally to reach. I think that there is no potentate in Europe, whatever his religion may be, more enlightened or at this moment so interesting as the liberal head of the Papal See. (To be concluded in our next.)

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE MARKET!

MILL AND LANDS AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers, Executors of the Estate of WILLIAM COBEAN, deceased, will offer at Public Sale,

On Thursday the 9th of December next, at ONE O'CLOCK,

A FARM, late the Estate of said deceased, on Marsh Creek, Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., about half a mile from the Gettysburg and Hagerstown road, adjoining lands of Wm. M. Scott, Francis Breen and others, containing

67 ACRES, on which are erected

Two Dwelling-houses, (two-story), a STABLE, SPRING HOUSE, a good SAW-MILL,

A GRIST MILL, with two pair of Country Stones, and one pair of Burrs, with elevators, and all the necessary Machinery for making Merchant work. There is one of the finest MINERAL SPRINGS in the country; a few rods from the dwelling-house. Also, at the same time and place,

A FARM, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. M. Scott, Wm. Wilson and others, containing

150 ACRES, about 50 Acres of which are in thriving Timber. The improvements are a one and a half-story

Log Dwelling-house, and Double LOG BARN. There are three new-falling springs which water the fields. On both of the above Tracts there are thriving young

Orchards, of Grafted Fruit. Persons wishing to view the premises, will call on Wm. Cobean, residing on the Mill property, or on Samuel Cobean, on the other tract. The sale will take place on the Mill Tract. Attendance given, and terms made known by

WILLIAM COBEAN, ALEXANDER COBEAN, Executors.

Nov. 22. 1847.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

In pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and a writ of Testatum Tendency, returned out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 18th day of December, 1847, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Hamilton and Liberty townships, Adams county, Pa., containing

200 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected

A TWO STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, (part log and part stone), a

GRIST MILL, with two pair of Burrs, and one pair of Country Stones, a SAW MILL, a Stone BANK BARN, Wagon Shed, Corn-Crib, and other outbuildings.

Also, A TENANT HOUSE, a well of water near the door, and a variety of Fruit Trees upon the premises. Said property is situate on Middle Creek, adjoining lands of Jacob Weldy, John Eiker, Wm. Loudon, and others. Also—a

tract of

Mountain-Land, containing

200 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of John Musselman, Robert Slemons, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of MARTIN NEWMAN, deceased, at the time of his decease, with notice to widow, heirs, and terre-tenants.

Also, A TRACT OF

Mountain-Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, containing

128 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Baker, Lawrence Shelline and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of HENRY WEAVER, with notice to Frederick Herr, as terre-tenant.

Also—

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Mellen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Taylor, Nicholas Bear and others, containing

93 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house, a one and a half-story LOG DWELLING-HOUSE and KITCHEN, a LOG STABLE, with a Double Horse-Block, and also a LOG STABLE.

A portion of this Tract (about 20 Acres) is covered with Timber, about 12 Acres of Meadow, a small Nursery, the balance is in a good state of cultivation, with Springs through the premises—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of JOHN STEWART.

Persons wishing to purchase, or to view the premises, will have to pay ten per cent of the purchase money on the day of sale.

DEAN JAMES SCHULTZ, Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, 7 November 22, 1847.

FOR RENT, A House in West York-street

Apply to MARCUS SAMSON, Nov. 22.

FARM AND WOODLOTS FOR SALE.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, On Saturday the 11th of December next, at ONE O'CLOCK, p. m., on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Michael Bushman, Michael Miller and others, containing Eighty Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

Stone Dwelling-house, with a cellar under, and a well of water near the door; a large Barn, and other Out buildings; there are a number of Fruit Trees on the premises. The land is in a good state of cultivation; there are about Ten Acres in Meadow, with a good proportion of Woodland.

FOUR WOODLOTS have been surveyed off the Farm, and will be sold in Lots of from 1 to 5 Acres.

Attendance given, and terms made known on the day of sale by

JACOB SHANER, Nov. 22.

If the Farm is not sold, it will be Rented on said day.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 18th of December next, on the premises,

Eighty-three Acres of MOUNTAIN-LAND,

Late the Estate of JAMES SMITH, deceased, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, about two miles from Fairfield, adjoining lands of John Musselman, John Waugh, Wm. McCurdy, Wm. Scott and others, and near the road leading to the Cold Spring.

The Land will be sold in Lots of from 7 to 13 Acres each. Two of the Lots are covered with heavy Chestnut Oak, and the others with prime Chestnut Timber.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, p. m., when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

THE HEIRS, Nov. 22. 1847.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, Administrator de bonis non, of the Estate of HENRY WAL-TER, deceased, will offer at Public Sale,

On Tuesday the 7th of December next, late the Estate of said deceased, situate in Mellen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Nicholas Bushey, Esq., Joseph Deardorff, Jacob Shank and others, containing

217 ACRES, more or less. There are about 90 Acres of good Meadow, and about 15 or 20 Acres of White Oak Timber. The improvements are a

DOUBLE TWO-STORY

BRICK HOUSE, with a Brick Back Building, a Bank Barn, part Stone and part Log, a Still-house, Smith shop, Spring-house, Wagon-shed, and Corn-Crib, &c.; also, a TENANT HOUSE and STABLE on the Farm. There are Two first-rate

ORCHARDS, one of 160, and the other of 400, young and thriving Fruit Trees. There is a never failing Spring, and also running water through the Farm.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will call upon the Administrator, living on the adjoining Farm of Charles F. Kenter, who will show them the same.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, when the terms will be made known by

JACOB G. WALTER, Administrator de bonis non.

By the Court—Wm. S. HAMITON, Clerk. Nov. 22. 1847.

If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Friday the 24th of December next, FIVE ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, late the Estate of IGNATIUS FELTY, deceased, situate in the Borough of Berwick, Adams county, adjoining lands of Michael Hoffman, Mr. Strubinger, and fronting on the Gettysburg Turnpike.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

HENRY J. KUHN, Guardian of the Heirs. By the Court—Wm. S. HAMITON, Clerk. Nov. 22. 1847.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, viz:

The account of William Wolf, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Miller, deceased.

The third account of William Albright, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Eyster, deceased.

The account of Anthony Deardorff and Samuel Deardorff, Administrators of the Estate of Samuel Deardorff, deceased.

The second and final account of John Marshall, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Knox, deceased.

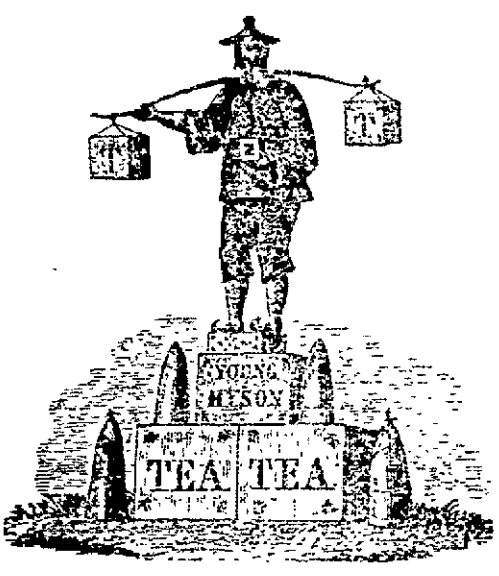
The account of George Heagy and William Gitt, Testamentary Trustees of Mary Ann Heagy.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register. Nov. 22, 1847.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, Adams county, on the 11th of October last, a White and Yellow spotted HEIFER, about 2 years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Wm. WICKERT, Nov. 22.



GETTYSBURG TEA AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF THE SUPERIOR TEAS OF
JENKINS & COMPANY,
TEA DEALERS,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE Subscriber has taken the Agency for the sale of these excellent TEAS—has received and will be kept supplied with a full assortment of Greens and Blacks of the various kinds and qualities; and which is confidently believed, on trial, speedily take the preference in this community over all other Teas. They are in neat packages of 1, 2, and 1 lb. each, labelled with their name, the kind of Tea and price, with a metallic seal as well as paper envelope for preservation of the quality, having full weight of Tea in each.

One of the partners of the Concern (who selects the Teas) learned this difficult business of the Chinese themselves, having resided among them many years, at Canton, engaged in the Tea trade. Possessing this extraordinary advantage, the ability of the House is unquestionable, and may be relied upon for furnishing, not only safe, but also, most delicious Teas, and at the lowest possible prices.

At this period, when the public taste is undergoing a change from the Green to Black Teas, it may be interesting to know that the Concern universally drink Black Teas, considering the GREENS fit only for foreigners.

J. L. SCHICK.

Nov. 1.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

D. Middlecoff

HAS just received his Fall supply of Goods direct from Philadelphia, of the
Latest and most fashionable styles,
which have been purchased for Cash, at the present REDUCED PRICES, and will be offered at very moderate profits—in order to yield QUICK RETURNS.

Ladies will find a beautiful assortment of rich

Dress and Fancy Goods,

very cheap.

Oct. 18.

THE WAR IN MEXICO AND OUR VICTORIES.

Much talked about has been you know, The famous battles in Mexico; None dare dispute, but must confess, The glory of our arms' success. But mightier victories than these Have long been made with greater ease; Victories triumphant and complete, At Marcus Samson's, in York street. For Clothing Cheap there's none dare try To rival him in quantity; In style and make, and fit and ease, His patrons he is sure to please. His stock is great, his prices small, Who would buy cheap had better call.

Are you going to buy CLOTHING this fall, and do you want to buy cheap? If so, call at

SAMSON'S

Clothing and Variety Store,

nearly opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg, where the largest and best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

for BOYS' and MEN'S wear, ever received in Gettysburg, is now being opened. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to enumerate the different articles comprising the assortment, which includes every variety of Boys' and Men's Apparel, such as superfine Cassimeret, and Cloth Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine and superfine Tweed Coats; Cassinet do.; plain and fancy Cassimeret, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassinet PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimeret, Cassinet, Plain and Fancy VESTS; Wrappers, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, CAPS, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of

FANCY ARTICLES.

Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen-knives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purses, Dish shades, Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

Having purchased an unusually large supply of Goods, for Cash, and having determined to sell on the Cash and One Price principle, I have put down my Goods to the lowest prices, and will sell them at astonishingly low rates. If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter Clothing, call and examine the splendid assortment now opening by

MARCUS SAMSON.

Nov. 8.

COLLIN'S CELEBRATED

Sky-Light Daguerreotypes.

TWO SILVER MEDALS awarded at the Fairs of the Franklin and American Institutes for the best and most artistic specimens of Daguerreotype Portraits.

The recent improvement made by the subscribers, and which is peculiar to their establishment alone, viz, an Upper Light, has received the highest commendations from the Press, and also written testimonials from the first Artists in the country, as to its great superiority over the usual Sky Light. The peculiar advantage of this Light is that the Natural Expression of the Eye can be obtained now more perfectly than heretofore.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS

are respectfully invited, whether desiring Portraits or not, to visit our spacious Galleries, probably the largest and most extensive in the U. States, and examine for themselves the astonishing improvements made by the subscribers in this wonderful Art.

T. P. & D. C. COLLINS,

Proprietors of the City Daguerrian Establishment, No. 100 Chestnut st., 2 doors above Third, South side.

Sept. 27.

Jewelry, Watch Guards,

WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c. &c., can always be had at the Clock & Watch Establishment of

ALEX. FRAZER.

July 19.

Now is the Time!

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAS just received and is now opening a large and handsome stock of FALL GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place. They have been selected with much care—bought upon the very best terms, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please. The Stock consists, in part, of

CHEAP CLOTHS.

COATINGS, CASSIMERS, CASSIMETS, Jeans, Velvets and Velvet Cordons. Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS—cheap; Plaid, Striped, and Plain Goods of every variety for Ladies' Cloaks, very low; also Figured, Plaid, and Plain

FRENCH CLOTHS.

a very superior article for Ladies' Cloaks, with Trimmings to suit—very cheap; also, Plushes, Velvets, Satins & Silks, of every variety of color, for Ladies' Bonnets, with Trimmings to suit; plain French and English Meisines, Plaids, Stripes, Plain Goods, every variety; Mohair and Silk-warp

ALPACAS,

superior and very cheap. Also—Rep-Cashmeres, Al. Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Silks, plain, figured, plaid and striped, with almost every variety of articles for

LADIES' DRESSES.

4-4 Silk Velvets and 4-4 Black Italian Silks, for Ladies' Cardinals, with trimmings to suit.

CHEAP DOMESTICS.

Queenware, Hardware,

FRESH GROCERIES.

&c. &c., all of which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat. Please call—it will do us pleasure to show the Goods and give you BARGAINS, such as you have not had heretofore.

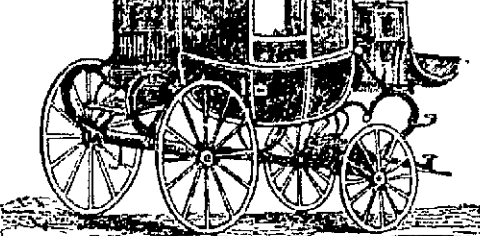
P. S.—If you want to buy CHEAP

STOVES, call with

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 4.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES, &c.

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MATTHEWS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

New Iron and Steel Store.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swede, Norwegian, Refracted, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russian and American Sheet Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3-16ths and upwards; Boiler and Flat Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from best stamps of Swede Iron; Cast and Sheet Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.

FAIRBANKS & BRINK,

Iron and Steel Merchants,

117 North Water St., & 55 North Del. Avenue.

Philadelphia, July 26.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices. U. M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

YORK, Feb. 23.

WILLIAM RONEY, Jr.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

A DAILY LINE BETWEEN

Gettysburg and Baltimore.

NEW DAILY LINE.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of announcing that they have completed their arrangements for running a

between Gettysburg and Baltimore, via Littlestown, Westminster and Reisterstown. An entirely new line of superior and elegantly built

Troy Coaches,

have been put on the route, which, together with trusty and accommodating drivers, they feel assured must give entire satisfaction to the Travelling Public.

The line will run through daily, (Sundays excepted) leaving regularly at 7 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN L. TATE & CO.

Sept. 20.

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22.

REMOVAL.

ESAIAS J. CULP respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the room formerly occupied by Wm. Bell, deceased, opposite WAMPLER'S TINNERY, in Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to attend to the orders of all who wish to have work done up in fashionable style, and at low rates. Arrangements have been made to receive the

Latest Fashions,

from Philadelphia and New York, so that customers can rely on having their garments made in the most approved styles.

Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Aug. 23.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation. The principal ingredients being Horehound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elecampane, Licorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FOWLER'S Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20.

WHOLESALE GROCERY,

NO. 130 NORTH THIRD ST.,

above Race,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber would ask the attention of

Country Merchants to the general assortment of FRESH GOODS, which is always to be had at his store.

He keeps constantly on hand PRIME GREEN RIO, and LAGUYRA COFFEE; best quality STEAM SYRUP and SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES; every variety of REFINED and BROWN SUGAR; a large stock of GREEN and BLACK TEAS, of the latest importation and of every description and price; OIL, SPICES, SALT, &c. &c.

Country Produce taken in trade, or purchased at fair market prices.

Merchants would find it to their interest to visit this establishment, where goods are offered at the lowest prices, on the most reasonable terms, and are put up with promptness and fidelity.

WILLIAM RONEY, Jr.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG

Published in the City of Washington, every day at 8 o'clock, p. m.—Sundays excepted—and served to subscribers in the City: at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown; in Alexandria and in Baltimore on the same evening, at 6 o'clock a week, payable to the sole Agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$1 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents; two times for 75 cents; three times \$1; one week for \$1 75; two weeks for \$2 75; one month \$1; two months \$1 75; three months \$10; six months \$17; one year \$30—payable always in advance.

THE NATIONAL WHIG is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of ZACHARY TAYLOR, subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country for the discussion of political or any other questions.

In addition to politics, a large portion of the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanic and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature, will also be given; including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL WHIG,

one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is now made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday for the low price of two dollars per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers.

CHARLES W. FENTON,

Proprietor of National Whig.

Washington, Oct. 18.

6m \$10

PROSPECTUS OF THE

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

WITH the commencement of the 30th Congress, we propose to continue the Congressional Register, on the same plan as published during the last session. It will contain a full and accurate report of the business proceedings of Congress, together with sketches of the debates which take place in each House. The next Congress will be one of the most important which has assembled for years, and it is our determination to give the people a complete history of their proceedings, and at such a low price that every person who takes an interest in the acts of that body can procure a copy. It is believed that the 1st session of the 30th Congress will continue at least eight months; and we therefore propose to issue weekly, on a mammoth sheet, octavo form, their proceedings at the unprecedented low rate of

One Dollar per copy for the session.

THE WEEKLY UNION

FOR THE SESSION.

THIS publication is not only the cheapest, but it contains more valuable reading matter than is to be found in any other Weekly published at the same price in the country—Besides the politics of the day, it contains all the late and important news, both foreign and domestic; and its commercial articles are not unequalled. It will also contain a complete synoptical summary of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and be furnished to subscribers at the low rate of One Dollar and twenty-five cents per copy for the session.

Clubs will be furnished with ten copies for \$10. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Postmasters, by sending us five subscribers for either of the above publications, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Subscription price of Daily Union per year, \$10 00

Subscription price of Semi-Weekly, published tri-weekly during the session of Congress, 5 00

Subscription price of Weekly, 2 00

Clubs will be furnished with

5 copies of the Daily for \$40 00

5 do. do. Semi-Weekly 20 00

10 do. do. do. 35 00

5 do. do. Weekly 8 00

10 do. do. do. 15 00

Distant subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage on which will be paid by us, and all risk assumed by ourselves in its safe transmission.

Postmasters are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us five DAILY subscribers with \$50 enclosed, or five SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers with \$25 enclosed, or five WEEKLY subscribers with \$10 enclosed, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for, gratis.

NOTICE.—Newspapers, by publishing our prospectus, with this notice attached, until the 1st of December next, will receive, during the next session of Congress, the Congressional Register and Tri-Weekly Union.

Nov. 15.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber offers to the trade, or by retail, a large and general assortment of the following articles, being all of his own importation or manufacture.

Buyers of goods in this line are invited to examine the assortment, and orders are solicited, with the assurance that every effort will be made to give satisfaction and insure a continuance of custom.

Gold & Silver Lever Watches of ordinary quality.

Do. do. do. of superior finish.

Do. do. do. do. Anchors & Lepines.

Silver double cased English and Swiss verge Watches, with light, medium, and heavy cases.

Gold Jewelry in all varieties, fine and common.

Silver Plated, and Silver Vases.

Musical Boxes, playing 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 tunes.

Gold and Silver Spectacles.

Diamond Pointed Gold Pens.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, November 29, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

We give, to day, as much of the speech of the great Statesman of the West as we can find room for, from previous arrangements. It will be concluded in our next paper. It is a complete "embodiment" of our sentiments, and the principles which we advocate, and which we conceive to be the true policy of the country. If political feeling, and that unjust prejudice which has pervaded a large portion of the people of the United States in regard to HENRY CLAY, were thrown aside, we venture an assertion that the "sober, second thought" will confirm every word that has fallen from his lips. They are the words of a tried, experienced, far-seeing Statesman, and to use the language lately expressed to us by a locofoco friend, high in office in Pennsylvania, of "as pure a patriot, and friend of the interests of his country, as breathes."

A large meeting of the Whigs of Trenton, N. J. was held on Saturday week, at which the following resolutions were adopted unanimously: Resolved, That this meeting do adopt and endorse, in every particular, the language and the doctrines of the resolutions proposed by Henry Clay, and adopted by the Whigs of Lexington.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with the Clay Whigs of the Townships, with the view of calling a Convention to nominate Henry Clay for the Presidency.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of Mr. Clay's speech, says:

"In reading it, we seemed to hear that old familiar voice, among the first of which we ever heard the echo in the Halls of Congress; a voice that never spoke but in unison with love of country, with truth and justice, with the principles of Civil Liberty, and with reverence to the Constitution by which those principles are guaranteed and protected. In all these characteristics, that voice, so powerful and so fearless in days gone by, remains unchanged; and now, as ever, counsels his countrymen to the ways of wisdom and the paths of peace and honor."

The "Weekly Visitor," of Littlestown, has about two columns of matter, original and copied, against the late patriotic and masterly speech of HENRY CLAY! And yet that paper pretends to neutrality—as do the "Baltimore Sun," and the "Philadelphia Ledger," from which it so largely copies! It has also republished the comments of "The Union," on the speech! Doff your neutral garb, at once, friend Gould.

A notice of the installation of the Rev. SERPHUS TETTER as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hagerstown, appears in the last "Virginia Free Press," Charlestown, Va., accompanied by the following complimentary remark, by one of the Editors, as to one of the officiating Clergymen on the occasion:

"We have been informed that the Rev. Dr. WATSON's remarks were of a profoundly interesting character. The writer of this brief article had the satisfaction of sitting under Dr. W.'s preaching for some years, and recollects with pleasure, if not with profit, the able and eloquent discourses that greeted his ear, in years gone by."

Thursday last, the day recommended by Gov. Shunk as a day of Thanksgiving, &c., was pretty generally observed by our citizens, so far as regarded cessation from business and attendance upon religious exercises. Professor BARRETT officiated in the Presbyterian Church, in the morning; and Dr. WATSON, in the English Lutheran Church, in the evening. Both Discourses were deeply interesting. The prayer to the Throne of Grace, on Thanksgiving evening, by Dr. SCHUCKER, was peculiarly impressive.

The day was observed in eighteen of the States of the Union.

Death of Pennsylvanians.

In the Daily News, last week, the names of nearly 300 Pennsylvanians appear, who died at the General Hospital in Perote, Mexico. From this list some idea of our loss may be estimated, particularly when it is recollected that those deaths occurred in less than five months. This is independent of those killed in battle.

Capt. JAMES CALDWELL (known to our citizens a few years ago as a Contractor on the Railroad) who went to Mexico last spring, from the northern part of the State, at the head of a company of volunteers, died on the 20th of September in the City of Mexico, of lock jaw, occasioned by a wound in his foot from a fragment of a shell at the battle of Chapultepec, received on the 11th.

Mr. Jacob Danner, and Mr. Wm. Earich, of York, Pa. are among the dead by the late news from Mexico. The former died in the Hospital at Puebla; the latter was killed in an assault on a Mexican battery at Puebla.

Major Kurbide, son of the former Emperor of Mexico, was taken prisoner at the battle of Huamantla on the 19th of October, and is now in this country a prisoner of war. He was educated at St. Mary's College in Baltimore, and has had permission to visit some of his friends who reside in Philadelphia. He was aid of Gen. Santa Anna, and is said to be a gallant fellow. He met a number of his old playmates among the Americans in the army.

In the list of Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg, published last week, the name of Mr. Joun J. KERR was accidentally omitted.

Mr. ROBERT SMITH, Esq., was, on Monday last, re-elected President of the Bank; and J. B. McPHERSON, Esq., Cashier.

Santa Anna.

This distinguished officer has been deprived of the command of the Army by the Authorities of Mexico, and one account says has been declared a traitor and outlaw. Another statement, however, mentions that he has fixed his residence conformably to the orders received from the Government, and intends to defend himself against the charges brought against him for his conduct as a military man. He has with him in his retirement but a small force of cavalry for the security of his person.

The majority for some of the Whig candidates at the late election in New York exceeds 30,000! At the Judicial election, in June last, the locofoco majorities ranged from 15,000 to 18,000—showing a locofoco loss of 55,000 votes!

Awful Steamboat Accident.

On Thursday morning week, the steamboat Tempest, bound down the river, and the Tallisman, from Cincinnati for St. Louis, came in collision about ten miles below Cape Girardeau, on the Upper Mississippi, by which the Tallisman was so much injured that she sunk immediately in deep water. The total number of passengers that were carried down with the sinking boat is estimated at FORTY; but some say the loss is still greater! The ladies and other passengers rescued lost every thing, excepting in their night clothes, and in that condition were taken to Cape Girardeau on board the Tempest.

Another.—The steamboat Carolinian, from Pittsburg to Pearl River, burst her boilers near Shawneetown on Friday week. Mr. Peacock, of Pittsburg, a passenger, was killed, and four of the hands scalded, one of whom has since died.

Another Earthquake in Mexico.

The City of Ocotlan, in Mexico, which is said to have been a very considerable one, was entirely destroyed by an earthquake on the 30 of October. Not a house was left standing, and nearly the whole population buried in the ruins! The scene presented is described as awful. The earthquake was not confined to this one city; its effects were felt over a considerable extent of the surrounding country, and caused serious injury to several monasteries and small villages. The same earthquake was also severely felt in the city of Mexico.

There is no late intelligence from the Army. Every thing was quiet in the Capital at the last account.

The packet ship Alabama, from Liverpool to Boston, was wrecked in Massachusetts Bay on Wednesday night. The ship and cargo are a total loss, but the crew and passengers were all saved.

A Warning.

Two sons of Mr. Jacob Bowman, of Lebanon county, as they were going to bed on Wednesday evening week, commenced wrestling. The elder threw the younger, who never rose again, but expired almost instantly.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

The Lexington Observer says that in that city, upon the occasion of Mr. Clay's speech, a majority of the States of the Union were represented by persons who had come expressly to hear the illustrious orator and statesman.

Louisiana.

The result of the late election is now ascertained. The Whigs will have at least two, if not four, majority on joint ballot, which secures to them the United States Senator to be elected.

The number of passengers that have arrived at Quebec and Montreal, thus far, during the present year, from Europe, has been 98,106. Of this number no less than 13,765 have died at the hospitals in those cities or on the passage.

Seiders Acquitted.

On Wednesday last, at Hagerstown, Joun SMITH was found "not guilty," on the charge of shooting MARTIN, the dancing-master, formerly of this place. The affair happened at Cumberland some time ago—and the cause was alleged improper intimacy between M. & S.'s wife.

Pennsylvania Flag again Ahead.—At the battle of Huamantla there was an exciting and interesting struggle between the Indiana Regiment and the detachment of the First Pennsylvania Regiment from Perote, as to who should first reach the town and plant the American flag upon its walls. The Indiana boys were coming up in fine style, with a shout and a bound, and were near winning the honor, when Lieut. Denny, of company H., and private Thos. Stubbins, standard bearer of the 1st Pennsylvanians, took their colors ahead, and after a very hard race, arrived a few minutes in advance of their gallant rivals, and planted their flag upon the walls of Huamantla. The colors of the regiment were the first upon the sand hills overlooking Vera Cruz, in the siege and capture of that city.

The Remains of Capt. Walker and his Slave, David.—A letter from Vera Cruz to the New Orleans Delta, dated Nov. 5, states that the remains of Capt. Walker, and his faithful servant, David, were in the castle of Perote, having been brought from Huamantla by order of Col. Wynkoop, and that they will be forwarded to the United States by a large train which is shortly expected from Mexico. His faithful slave was killed a few moments after his master breathed his last, in a successful effort to save the life of Surgeon Lamar, receiving in his own breast the lance aimed at the life of his master's friend.

An apple tree, near Hartford, Conn., brought from England and planted where it now stands, two hundred and eight years ago, bore a small quantity of fruit the present season. The tree has only a mere shell of the trunk, with a few small green branches.

THE MONETARY CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

The last advices brought from England by the steamer Acadia, are not of a favorable nature. Since the last accounts more failures have occurred in the principal towns among merchants and manufacturers, and also several banks have failed in different parts of the country.

The state of commercial affairs rendered it necessary that Parliament should meet without unnecessary delay, and the time appointed, in consequence, is the 15th of the present month.

At the latest accounts trade in all its branches labored under much depression; prices were depressed, and the reports from manufacturing districts are most discouraging.

Anticipating a scarcity of provisions, the Treasury have appointed twenty-three of the one hundred and twenty naval and military officers who served under the relief commission in Ireland last year, in superintending the distribution of provisions.

Mr. Clay's Lexington Speech.—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writing from Lexington, Nov. 13th, says:

"The speech of Mr. Clay was great, not in flowing rhetorical figures of speech, but because of the great mass of truths which it presented. It was great, because it was argumentative, and carried conviction to every mind. It delineated most powerfully all the evils of the Mexican war, and the reckless waste of money and blood, filling the land with mourners and impoverishing the Treasury of the country to a frightful extent, without even the shadow of hope or any thing in the shape of reimbursement. The eloquent speaker said that war was bad enough when the national honor called for it, and it was waged in accordance with the constitutional voice of the people; but this war, said he, is a blot upon the glory of the nation which time can never efface. And when the old patriot spoke of 'his country's honor being tarnished in the eyes of the nations of the earth, his language was that of deep and burning indignation. He awarded unparalleled glory to the American arms in every battle fought in Mexico, yet, as you will see from his resolutions, he urged the immediate adoption of the only feasible means of terminating the war. His resolutions were unanimously adopted by the vast multitude present, including hundreds of ladies, whose lovely countenances signified their assent. It is worthy of remark that when the ayes and noes were taken, there were but three noes—two of them given by rabid Locofocos, and the other by an idiot."

The Cholera.—In our paper of October 5th, we announced that the Cholera had reached Europe. It has since committed fearful ravages on both sides of the Black Sea, and for some days has raged at Odessa. In Southern Russia the population of whole villages has been nearly swept away. Cases have been observed at Orel, Toulou, and in the village of Pensa, which is situated only 50 leagues from Moscow, and where four peasants have been attacked. In the province of Astracan, which contains 31,330 inhabitants, there have been 5915 cases, and 5131 deaths. The epidemic reigns with great intensity at Tscherno Jarsk and its environs. At Saratow, capital of the province of the same name, 2530 persons have been attacked, and 1991 died. In the country of the Don Cossacks there have been 12,451 cases, of which 7,017 have proved fatal. At Charkow 53 persons have died of the disease; and at Korsk there were, on the 15th of September, 580 sick. At Woronish, a city containing upwards of 4,400 inhabitants, the cholera appeared on the 4th of September, and since there have been 420 cases per day, and 150 deaths.

On the 16th there were in the hospital 1019 cholera patients, of whom 418 had been attacked the same day; the number of deaths on that day had been 152. Without counting Georgia, Caucasus, and the country of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, it already reigns in sixteen governments. On the 17th October it broke out at Warsaw, and on the 30th at Moscow. Only one case has occurred in Austria, and one in Prussia. Up to the 29th ult. it had not visited Constantinople. The Allgemeine Zeitung of the 27th October says:—The cholera is advancing from the east to the west, but as yet it has not reached a more westerly point than Kertsch, on the sea of Azoff. The winter will impede its progress, but not change the direction it has taken.—N. Amer.

A serious accident happened to Gov. Whitcomb, of Indiana, on the 10th inst. which is thus noticed in the Indianapolis Sentinel:

The Governor had stepped off the cars at Edinburg for a few moments, and was about stepping on again while the cars were in motion. His foot slipped, and he fell between the cars and the platform of the depot, the cars whirling him around and crushing his thighs as they went. The Governor was insensible for some time after he was extricated, but finally recovered consciousness. The exact character and extent of the injury we are unable to state, but from what we are told, it will be some time, if ever, before he can recover.

Harboring Slaves.—Dr. Mitchell was on Monday sentenced by Judge Grier, U. S. Court, at Pittsburg, to pay a fine of \$500, and the costs—about \$500 more—for harboring fugitive slaves. Dr. M. resides in Indiana county, and was formerly a member of the State Legislature.

Interesting Incident.

After the storming and capture of Chapultepec, the gallant 9th Infantry, under Maj. Seymour, (the brave and lamented Ransom having just before fallen on the heights of Chapultepec,) found himself with others at the aqueduct, under the walls of the city. Here it sustained a most severe and deadly fire from the enemy's cannon and escopetas. Bomb shells, grape, canister and musket balls flew thick and fast around them, killing and wounding a number of his best and bravest men.—Lieut. Jackson, company F, of the 9th, during the melee, received an escopeta ball in his breast, which, glancing off, whizzed upon the ground for a great distance, and must have killed him dead upon the spot, but for a fortunate incident—he carried in his vest pocket a small copy of the Bible, a precious volume, the gift of his sister, just before leaving his New England home. The ball struck the book and made a deep hole in it, but it proved as good a breast-work on the occasion as the cotton bags did at New Orleans to the troops of Gen. Jackson, and saved the life of its owner. Thus, the sister, in the presentation of this sacred and timely token of affection, has been the means of saving the life of a brother, in one of the bloodiest battle-fields in the valley of Mexico. Both the book and the ball, though previously utter strangers, made a deep impression upon each other at the first introduction, and will probably not soon part company.

Individual Heroism.—Private Wm. Eurich, formerly of York, Pa. was killed during the siege of Puebla. His body lay near the enemy's breastwork—so close that to get possession of it was considered entirely hopeless. His bosom friend and companion, Jerry Corson of company C, 1st Pa. Volunteers, crept up alone, just as day was breaking, and brought away the remains of his friend. For fidelity and courage Jerry is one man picked out of ten thousand.

The Battle of El Molino Del Rey.—From the official despatches now published in the journals, this battle, fought on the 8th of September, under the immediate command of Gen. Worth, should seem to be one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. With a force consisting of only three thousand one hundred men, in the short space of two hours, an enemy fourteen thousand strong, commanded by Santa Anna himself, strongly entrenched, were entirely routed, with the loss to them of three thousand in killed and wounded, eight hundred prisoners, including fifty-two commissioned officers; three of the four of their guns and a large quantity of small arms, and gun and musket ammunition. Five to one, with strong entrenchments, was the proportion of force against Gen. Worth's division, yet more of the enemy were slain, wounded and made prisoners than the whole American force engaged. The annals of modern warfare scarcely show a parallel to the achievements of our troops in Mexico.—N. Y. Evening Post.

The Defensive Line.—The Vicksburg Sentinel, of the 9th inst. says that Gen. Butler stopped a few moments at that place on his way to New Orleans. In conversation with his friends, he made no scruples as to avowing himself in favor of closing the Mexican war by taking a defensive line, as advocated by General Taylor and other distinguished men.

An American Matron.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer states that it was his sad duty to inform the widowed mother of the late Lieut. Wm. T. Burwell, of the death of her youngest and darling son, who was killed on the 9th September, in the battle of El Molino del Rey. He says he "told his mother he was dead, and that he had fallen in battle." Not a tear fell from her eye—not a sigh escaped her. "Is he dead? Did he do his duty? Thank God he left no widow!" were the only words she uttered.

What a magnificent revelation of woman's heart is this. How perfectly free from selfishness the last thought, "Thank God, he left no widow!"—the agony of that Sundered tie which she herself had felt, being in her estimation more poignant than the sad tidings that bereft her of a son. Glorious wife, loving mother, American woman—may the Comforter protect thee, and send balm to thy aching heart!

Universal Benevolence of soul and action in behalf of Temperance and other reformatory to Bible prophecy, and the gospel—not built on systems—science-wrought, but on that which is wholly Divine, the revelation Christ taught our souls for heaven to incline.

To advocate and spread said testimony, the talent, intelligence and respectability of college, courts of law, religious professors, conductors of the press, &c., are respectfully invited and to promote meetings of the kind, on occasion of the late war's or other such missions, to the love of the free gospel on such missions.

L. WALKER, Susquehanna county, Pa.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	5 81 to 5 87
Wheat,	1 25 to 1 30
Rye,	85 to 90
Corn,	50 to 60
Oats,	35 to 40
Beef Cattle,	4 90 to 5 75

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Menallen township, about the 1st of July last,

FOUR SHEEP, 2 old ewes and 2 lambs—a slit in each ear—the ewes have black legs and black about the head; a small bell on one of them.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Nov. 29 DAVID WARREN.

Nov. 29

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. James C. Watson, D. D., Mr. Jacob H. Wiseman, of Lancaster county, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Mr. James Bowen, of this Borough.

On the 26th ult. at Conowago Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Enders, Mr. PETER A. FRASER, to Miss AGNES WEAVER—both of Mountpleasant township.

On the 18th inst. by the same, Mr. DAVID GRIFF, to Miss AGNES SEIBERT—both of Conowago township.

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. SAMUEL MOWAT, to Miss LEAH, daughter of Mr. John Haines, of Menallen township.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Julius Foster, JAMES MACFARLANE, Esq., of Bloomfield, Perry county, (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss MARY, eldest daughter of Edward Overton, Esq., of Towanda, Pa.

DIED.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. CATHERINE KELLY, wife of Mr. Patrick Kelly, of Mountpleasant township, aged 72 years.

On the 20th inst. in Littlestown, Mrs. ELIZA BOWEN, co-widow of Mr. David Bowen, in the 41st year of her age.

At Milton, Pa. on the 6th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH HEINZ, widow of Rev. Henry Heinzen, formerly of Gettysburg, in the 64th year of her age.

On the 25th inst. Mr. EDWARD C. BISHOP, (merchant,) of Littlestown, in the 36th year of his age.

On Monday the 24th inst. Mr. WILLIAM W. PATTERSON, of Frederick county, Md., in the 71st year of his age. The deceased sustained an excellent character, and has passed a long life with the respect of his neighbors. He died without a struggle, in the hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

A. A. U.

THE following gentlemen of our Borough and County, have already enrolled themselves in the American Art Union:

Jas. H. Fahnestock, Wm. W. Wright, Danl. M. Smyser, Esq., Thos. A. Weakley, Wm. R. Sadler, Esq., Benj. F. Gardner, H. J. Stable, J. A. Gardner, R. G. Harper, Esq., Prof. W. M. Reynolds, Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Robt. M. Curly, Esq., Wm. M. Sherry, Esq., D. McConaughy.

There are other gentlemen—and no doubt many—who would desire to be enrolled. The Distribution of Paintings, &c., will occur on the day before Christmas, in the Tabernacle, Broadway, New York. The press of business may make it necessary to close the Books very soon.—It will therefore be necessary for persons to enroll themselves immediately, in order to ensure their participating in the privileges of membership, this year.

D. McCONAUGHY, H. Sec'y A. A. U.

Nov. 29.

VALUABLE STORE HOUSE

AT

PUBLIC SALE.

NOW there is a rare chance for Merchants to get one of the most valuable situations for business in the State. The subscriber will expose to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 5th of January, 1848,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, his

Valuable Property,

on which he now resides, situated in PETERSBURG, (Y. S.) Adams county, Pa., on the corner of Main and Harrisburg streets. The Buildings are first-rate. Call and see them, and judge for yourselves. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN B. McCREARY.

N. B.—If the above named property is not sold on or before the 8th of January, it will be FOR RENT.

He would also inform the public that he has a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

which he will sell off at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices and great bargains.

NOTICE.

I AM going to Schuylkill county to commence the Coal Mining business, (I want money) and give notice to all persons indebted to me to call immediately and settle the same. If their accounts are not settled on or before the first day of February next, they will not blame me if they find them in the hands of an Officer.

JOHN B. McCREARY.

Petersburg, (Y. S.) Nov. 29.

School Books! School Books!

ON hand a large assortment, at very low prices, to which I invite the attention of parents, teachers and pupils. New Publications constantly on hand. Also, an assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, Prints, Toys, Books, and Miscellaneous Books sold by

KELLER KURTZ.

Nov. 29.

A NEW AND LARGE SUPPLY OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AND OPENED AT

Samson's Clothing Store,

in East York street, embracing every variety of Boys' and Men's wear. Call and see them immediately.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Nov. 29.

BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

List of New Publications.

ANNUALS FOR 1848.

Christian Keepsake; Friendship's Offering; The Gift of Friendship; Christmas Blossoms; The Hyacinth, &c. splendidly bound, richly gilt and illuminated, and illustrated by elegant engravings and original illustrations, with other fine books suitable for holiday presents for the old and young. Our Army at Monterey; Alamo, or the Great and Final Experiment; A Campaign in Mexico, or a Glance of Life in Camp, by "one who has seen the Elephant"; Graham's, Godey's, and Ladies' National Magazines, for December; Pictorial Courier, Brother Jonathan, New York Sun and Yankee Doodle—papers for Christmas and New Year.

For sale by KELLER KURTZ.

Nov. 29.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office in South Baltimore street, next door to Mr. Ferry's Hotel.

Nov. 22.

Nov. 22

NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas Leech, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of THOMAS LEECH, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues; and all persons having claims or demands against said Estate, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HAMILTON EVERITT, Ezr.

Nov. 22.

Nov. 22

NOTICE.

Estate of Gabriel Spangler, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GABRIEL SPANGLER, late of Tyre township, Adams county, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to persons indebted to said Estate to discharge the same without delay; and those having claims, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The first named Administrator resides in Straban township, and the latter in Tyre township.

SAMUEL DEARDORFF, } Admrs.
HENRY SPANGLER, }

Nov. 22.

Nov. 22

FURTHER proof of the efficacy of Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound in relieving afflicted man!

Mr. George T. Warrington, residing in York street, Federal Hill, Baltimore, was attacked with a violent cough and sore throat, and after trying many remedies, was induced by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, and before using one bottle was entirely cured. Another, yet more astonishing! Mrs. Henrietta Merriek, residing in Monument street, between Canal and Eden streets, was attacked with a very severe cough and pain in the Breast, which was so intense that it extended to the shoulders. She was also afflicted with a pain in the side. After trying many remedies, she was persuaded by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, and after using three doses, she experienced great relief, and before she had finished the bottle, was entirely cured.

Price 50 cts. per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$2.50. For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

DRUG & BOOK STORE, GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been honored for a series of years, and respectfully announces that he has just received, at his old-established stand in Chambersburg street, a large and fresh supply of

DRUGS & MEDICINES PAINT-BRUSHES,

Paints, Varnish, Dyestuffs, and every variety of articles usually found in a Drug Store, to which he invites the attention of the public, with assurances that they will be furnished at the most reasonable prices.

The subscriber has also largely increased his assortment of BOOKS, by an additional supply of Classical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

embracing almost every variety of Standard and Popular Literature; also,

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds, GOLD PENS, Pencils, Visiting and Printing Cards, Card Cases, Inkstands, &c., all of which will, as usual, be sold AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Arrangements have been made by which any thing not included in his assortment will be promptly ordered from the Cities.

S. H. BUEHLER.
Oct. 25.

I have at present on hand an excellent assortment of BIBLES, plain and fancy, for school and family use—at very low prices.

A New Assortment of Goods.

THE subscriber having just returned from the City offers to the public a well selected stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c.

As I purchased with particular care, I am safely guaranteed that my goods are all marked to sell at extremely low prices. And as my great object is to sell for the cash, for the carrying out of that principle, I will sell at prices that cannot fail to satisfy purchasers. I have a good assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets & Vestings, Ladies' Cloaking, &c.

DRESS GOODS, of all kinds, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Articles in great variety.

Some of the very latest style CLOTH CASES for gentlemen. The best quality of GROCERIES, among which is a superior article of SUGAR, HOUSEHOLD MOLASSES for 12 cents per quart.

A large selection of QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c., to all of which I invite special attention, and assure the public that if they will call and examine my stock, that they shall not go away dissatisfied.

TO SMOKERS—I have also received another lot of those Superior and celebrated Segars, at only one cent a piece. Also—a few beautiful GERMAN LONG PIPES.

The best Chewing Tobacco.

E. H. DOWDA,
N. E. Corner of "The Diamond,"
Gettysburg, Nov. 15.

Now is the Time!

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAS just received and is now opening a large and handsome stock of FALL GOODS, as has ever been offered to the public in this place. They have been selected with much care—bought upon the very best terms, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please. The stock consists, in part, of

CHEAP CLOTHS—

COATINGS, CASSIMERS, CASSINETTS, Jeans, Velvets and Velvet Cords, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS—cheap.

Plaid, Striped, and Plain Goods of every variety for Ladies' Cloaks, year low; also Figured, Plaid, and Plain

FRENCH CLOTHS,

a very superior article for Ladies' Cloaks, with Trimmings to suit—very cheap; also,

Plushes, Velvets, Satins & Silks, of every variety of color, for Ladies' Bonnets, with Trimmings to suit; plain French and English Merinos; Plaid, Stripes, Plain Goods, every variety; Mohair and Silk-warp

ALPACAS,

superior and very cheap. Also—Rep. Cassimeres, M. Delanes, Ginghams, Colletes, Silks, plain, figured, plaid and striped—

with almost every variety of articles for

LADIES' DRESSES.

4-4 Silk Velvets and 4-4 Black Italian Silks,

for Ladies' Cardinals, with trimmings to suit.

CHEAP DOMESTICS,

Queensware, Hardware, FRENCH GROCERIES.

See our list of what will be sold at prices that cannot be beat. If you call—it will do you pleasure to show the Goods and give you BARGAINS, such as you have not had heretofore.

P. S.—If you want to buy CHEAP STOVES call with

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Oct. 4.

HOVER'S

First Premium Writing Ink.

THIS Ink has for a long while become established as a National article, and the following testimonials from Washington City, prove its merits to that distinction:

House of Representatives,
Washington City, Feb. 24, 1843.

I state that I have used the Ink, during the present session of Congress, manufactured by Joseph E. Hover, Esq., of Philadelphia, and I have found it to be an article of most excellent quality.

JOHN WHITE, Speaker Ho. Rep.
Patent Office, Washington, D. C.,
February 24, 1843.

Sir—Your Black Writing Ink has been used in this Office since October last, and is entirely approved.

I am, respectfully,
J. W. HART, Chief Clerk.
Mr. Joseph E. Hover, Philad.

Hoyer's Adamantine Cement.

The following from Bicknell's Reporter will best illustrate its merit: "Mr. Hoyer manufactures 'Adamantine Cement' for joining broken china, glass, &c., we have tried the article and found it to be excellent."

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, No. 57 North Third Street, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer.
Aug. 9.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

D. Middlecoff

HAS just received his Fall supply of Goods, direct from Philadelphia, of the

Latest and most fashionable styles, which have been purchased for Cash, at the present REDUCED PRICES, and will be offered at very moderate profit—in order to yield QUICK RETURNS.

Ladies will find a beautiful assortment of rich

Dress and Fancy Goods, very cheap.

Oct. 18.

THE WAR IN MEXICO AND OUR VICTORIES.

Much talked about has been you know, The famous battles in Mexico;

None dare dispute; but most confess, The glory of our arms' success.

But mightier victories than these Have long been made with greater ease;

Victories triumphant and complete, At Marcus Samson's, in York street.

For Clothing Cheap there's none dare try To rival him in quantity;

In style and make, and fit and ease, His patrons he is sure to please.

His stock is great, his prices small, Who would buy cheap had better call.

Are you going to buy CLOTHING this fall, and do you want to buy cheap? If so, call at

SAMSON'S

Clothing and Variety Store, nearly opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg, where the largest and best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, for BOYS' and MEN'S wear, ever received in

Gettysburg, is now being opened. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to enumerate the different articles comprising the assortment, which includes every variety of Boys' and Men's Apparel, such as superfine Cassimeres, and Cloth Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine and superfine Tweed Coats; Cassinet do.; plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassinet PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimeres, Cassinet, Plain and Fancy VESTS; Wrappers, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, CAPS, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, &c.—Also, a large variety of

FANCY ARTICLES, Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen-knives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purses, Dish shades, Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c., &c.

Having purchased an unusually large supply of Goods, for Cash, and having determined to sell on the Cash and One Price principle, I have put down my Goods to the lowest prices, and will sell them, at astonishingly low rates.

If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter Clothing, call and examine the splendid assortment now opening by

MARCUS SAMSON.

Nov. 8.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry.

A No. 96 N. Second street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled 18

carat Cases and Gold Dial \$40 00

Silver Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 20-00

Silver Patent Lever Watches, 7 Jewels, 18 00

Silver Lever Watches, Jewelled, 12 00

Quartz Watches, 8 00

Imitation Quartz Watches, 5 00

Gold Spectacles, 7 00

Fine Silver Spectacles, 1 50

Gold Bracelets, with Topaz Stones, 3 50

Gold Pens with Silver Pencils & Holders, 1 25

Ladies Gold Pencils, 1 75

Silver Tea Spoons, from \$4.50 per set to 6 00

Gold Finger-Rings, from 37 1/2 cents to 80 00

Watch Glasses—Plain 12 1/2 cts.; patent 1 1/2; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

On hand—some Gold and Silver—Lovers, Lilies and Quarters lower than the above prices. Constantly on hand, an assortment of Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons.

Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Napkin-Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Thimbles, Shields, Knitting Needle Cases and Sheaths, Purse and Reticle Clasp—silver warranted to be equal to American coin.

Also a great variety of Fine Gold Jewelry, consisting in part of Finger-rings of all styles, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Topaz, Garnet, Cornelian, Jasper, Cape May, Amethyst and other stones. Bracelets and Bangles of all styles, set with Stones and Cameos, and Enamelled; Ear-rings of all styles; Gold Chains of all styles and of the finest quality, together with all other articles in the line, which will be sold unusually low, wholesale and retail.

Also—Platina Lightning Rod Points, by the dozen or single one.

O. CONRAD,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,

Manufacturer of Silver-ware & Importer of Watches. No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry.

N. B.—On hand M. J. Tobias & Co.'s best quality full Jewelled Patent Lever Movements, in 18 Carat Gold Cases. Also, a quantity of Movements which will be sold at any style required, and sold at 5 per cent. above the price of Importation.

Philadelphia, July 19.

New Iron and Steel Store.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swede, Norwegian, Refined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russian and American Sheet Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3-16ths and upwards; Boiler and Flue Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angit Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from best masters of Swede Iron; Cast and Shear Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.

EARPS & BRINK,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
147 North Water St., & 50 North Del. Avenue.
Philadelphia, July 26.

Annals, Gift-Books, Albums,

Letter Clippings, Paper Folders, Scrap-Books, Port Folios, &c., &c., for sale at KELLER KURTZ'S Book Store.

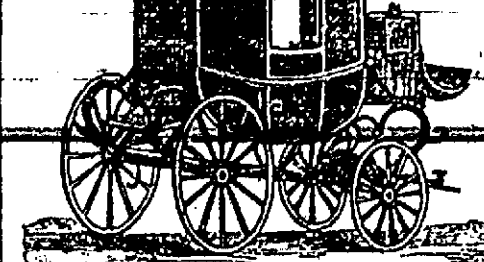
Nov. 22.

Jewelry, Watch Guards,

WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c., &c., can always be had at the Clock & Watch Establishment of

ALEX. FRAZER
July 19.

COACH-MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c., all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH,
Gettysburg, April 20.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JAMES MATTHEWS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

REMOVAL.

ESAIAS J. CULP respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment to the room formerly occupied by Wm. Bell, deceased, opposite WAMPLER'S TINNERY, in Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to attend to the orders of all who wish to have work done up in fashionable style, and at low rates. Arrangements have been made to receive the

Latest Fashions, from Philadelphia and New York, so that customers can rely on having their garments made in the most approved styles.

Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Aug. 23.

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET-MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY,
Gettysburg, March 22.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG

IS published in the City of Washington, every day, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—Sundays excepted—and served to subscribers in the City; at the Navy-Yard, in Georgetown; in Alexandria and in Baltimore on the same evenings at 64 cents a week, payable to the sole Agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilches, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 30 cents; two times for 75 cents; three times \$1; one week for \$1 75; two weeks for \$2 75; one month \$4; two months \$7; three months \$10; four months \$17; one year \$30—payable always in advance.

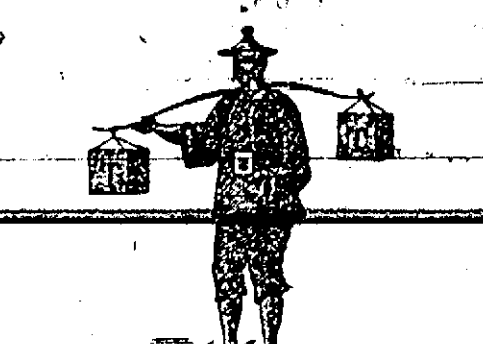
THE NATIONAL WHIG is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of ZACHARY TAYLOR, subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country for the discussion of political or any other questions.

In addition to politics, a large portion of the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanic and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature, will also be given; including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL WHIG, one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is now made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday for the low price of two dollars per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers.

CHARLES W. FENTON,
Proprietor of National Whig
Washington, Oct. 18.



THE Subscriber has taken the Agency for the sale of those excellent TEAS—has received and will keep supplied with a full assortment of Greens and Blacks of the various kinds and qualities; and which it is confidently believed will, on trial, speedily take the preference in this community over all other Teas. They are in neat packages of 1 lb. and 1 lb. each, labelled with their name, the kind of Tea and price, with a metallic seal as well as paper envelope for preservation of the quality, having full weight of TEA in each.

One of the partners of the Concern (who selects the Teas) learned this difficult business of the Chinese themselves, having resided among them many years, at Canton, engaged in the Tea trade. Possessing this extraordinary advantage, the ability of the House is unquestionable, and may be relied upon for furnishing, not only safe, but also, MOST DELICIOUS TEAS, and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

At this period, when the public taste is undergoing a change from the GREEN to BLACK TEAS, it may be interesting to know that the CHINESE universally drink BLACK TEAS, considering the GREENS fit only for foreigners.

J. L. SCHICK,
Nov. 1.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weekly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. McKinley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Tritt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zag, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 for the 1000; for which he will have to pay \$250 for five years, and \$120 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

Feb. 5.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams County:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,
General Agent for Adams County.

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.

David Ziegler, do.

Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.

Henry Myers, Esq., New Chesler.

Henry Mayer, Esq., Alboltstown.

Daniel Comfort, Straban townsh.

Abraham King, Esq., Hunterstown.

David Blythe, Esq., Millerstown.

Thos. T. Wierman, Arendtsville.

Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville.

Abel T. Wright, do.

Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.

Abraham Scott, Cash Town.

OLIVER EVANS' IRON CHESTS.

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by FIRE or BURGLARS, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS, TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c. DRUGGISTS PRESSES.

EAGLE GLASS BATHS.

PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c. PACKING LEVERS, HOISTING MACHINES, REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS,
61 South Second st., below Chestnut, Philad.

REFRIGERATORS

For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER, MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by rains, minerals, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Waterworks, No. 61 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 4.

Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Piece CAN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to Mr. Buehler's Drug Store—where a new lot of beautiful 24 hour and 3 day CLOCKS have just been received from the City. They are of the best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give us a call—they will be sold cheap.

July 19.

Watches, of all kinds, will be cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Gettysburg.

July 19.

Christmas Pictorials.

Pictorial Saturday Courier, 12 cts. Pictorial Brother Jonathan, 12 cts. For sale at KELLER KURTZ'S Book Store

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY,

At the Mass Meeting in Lexington, Ky., on Saturday, November 13, 1847.

After the organization of the meeting, Mr. CLAY rose and addressed it substantially as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The day is dark and gloomy, unsettled and uncertain, like the condition of our country, in regard to the unnatural war with Mexico. The public mind is agitated and anxious, and is filled with serious apprehensions as to its future continuance, and especially as to the consequences which its termination may bring forth, menacing the harmony, if not the existence, of our Union.

It is under these circumstances I present myself before you. No ordinary occasion would have drawn me from the retirement in which I live; but, whilst a single pulsation of the human heart remains, it should, if necessary, be dedicated to the service of one's country. And I have hoped that, although I am a private and humble citizen, an expression of the views and opinions I entertain, might form some little addition to the general stock of information, and afford a small assistance in delivering our country from the perils and dangers which surround it.

I have come here with no purpose to attempt to make a fine speech, or any ambitious oratorical display. I have brought with me no rhetorical bonquets to throw into this assembly. In the circle of the year Autumn has come, and the season of flowers has passed away. In the progress of years, my spring time has gone by, and I too am in the autumn of life, and feel the frost of age. My desire and aim are to address you, earnestly, calmly, seriously and plainly, upon the grand and momentous subjects which have brought us together. And I am most solicitous that not a solitary word may fall from me, offensive to any party or person in the whole extent of the Union.

War, pestilence, and famine, by the common consent of mankind, are the three greatest calamities which can befall our species; and war, as the most direful, justly stands foremost and in front. Pestilence and famine, no doubt for wise although inscrutable purposes, are inflictions of Providence, to which it is our duty, therefore, to bow, with obedience, humble submission, and resignation. Their duration is not long, and their ravages are limited. They bring, indeed, great affliction while they last, but society soon recovers from their effects. War is the voluntary work of our own hands, and whatever reproaches it may deserve should be directed to ourselves. When it breaks out, its duration is indefinite and unknown—its vicissitudes are hidden from our view. In the sacrifice of human life, and in the waste of human treasure, in its losses and in its弊害, it affects both belligerent nations; and its sad effects of mangled bodies, of death, and of desolation, endure long after its thunders are hushed in peace. War unhinges society, disturbs its peaceful and regular industry, and scatters poisoned seeds of disease and immorality, which continue to germinate and diffuse their baneful influence long after it has ceased. Dazzling by its glitter, pomp and pageantry, it begets a spirit of wild adventure and romantic enterprise, and often disqualifies those who embark in it, after their return from the bloody fields of battle, from engaging in the industrious and peaceful vocations of life.

We are informed by a statement, which is apparently correct, that the number of our countrymen slain in this lamentable Mexican war, although it has as yet been of only a month's existence, is equal to one-half of the whole of the American loss during the seven years' war of the Revolution! And I venture to assert that the expenditure of treasure which it has occasioned, when it shall come to be fairly ascertained and footed up, will be found to be more than half of the pecuniary cost of the war of our independence. And this is the condition of the party whose arms have been every where and constantly victorious!

How did we unhappily get involved in this war? It was predicted as the consequence of the annexation of Texas to the United States. If we had not Texas, we should have no war. The people were told that if that event happened, war would ensue. They were told the war between Texas and Mexico had not been terminated by a treaty of peace; that Mexico still claimed Texas as a revolted province; and that, if we received Texas into our Union, we took along with her, the war existing between her and Mexico. And the Minister of Mexico formally announced to the Government at Washington, that his nation would consider the annexation of Texas to the United States as a declaration of war. But all this was denied by the partisans of annexation. They insisted we should have no war, and even imputed to those who foretold it, sinister motives for their groundless prediction.

But, notwithstanding a state of virtual war necessarily resulted from the fact of annexation of one of the belligerents to the United States, actual hostilities might have been probably averted by prudence, moderation, and wise statesmanship. If Gen. Taylor had been permitted to remain, where his own good sense prompted him to believe he ought to remain, at the point of Corpus Christi; and if a negotiation had been opened with Mexico, in a true spirit of amity and conciliation, war possibly might have been prevented. But, instead of this pacific and moderate course, whilst Mr. Silldell was bending his way to Mexico, with his diplomatic credentials, Gen. Taylor was ordered to transport his cannon, and to plant them, in a warlike attitude, opposite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the very disputed territory, the adjustment of which was to be the object of Mr. Silldell's mission. What else could have transpired but a conflict of arms?

Thus the war commenced, and the President, after having produced it, appealed to Congress. A bill was proposed to raise 50,000 volunteers, and in order to commit all who should vote for it, a preamble was inserted falsely attributing the commencement of the war to the act of Mexico. I have no doubt of the patriotic motives of those who, after struggling to divest the bill of that flagrant error, found themselves constrained to vote for it. But I must say that no earthly consideration would ever have tempted or provoked me to vote for a bill, with a palpable falsehood stamped on its face. Almost idolizing truth, as I do, I never, never, could have voted for that bill.

The exceptional conduct of the Federal party, during the last British War, has excited an influence in the prosecution of the present war, and prevented a just discrimination between the two wars. That was a war of National defence, required for the vindication of the National rights and honor, and demanded by the indignant voice of the people. President Madison himself, I know, at first reluctantly and with great doubt and hesitation, brought himself to the conviction that it ought to be declared. A leading and perhaps the most influential member of his Cabinet, (Mr. Gallatin) was, up to the time of its declaration, opposed to it. But nothing could withstand the irresistible force of public sentiment. It was a just war, and its great object, as announced at the time, was "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," against the intolerable and oppressive acts of British power on the ocean. The justice of

the war, far from being denied or controverted, was admitted by the Federal party, which only questioned it on considerations of policy. Being deliberately and constitutionally declared, it was, I think, their duty to have given to it their hearty co-operation. But the mass of them did not. They continued to oppose and thwart it, to discourage loans and enlistments, to deny the power of the General Government to march the militia beyond our limits, and to hold a Hartford Convention, which, whatever were its real objects, bore the aspect of seeking a dissolution of the Union itself. They lost, and justly lost, the public confidence. But I have not an apprehension of a similar fate, in a case of case widely different, repressed a fearless expression of their real sentiments in some of our public men?

How totally various is the present war! This is no war of defence, but one of aggression and of offensive aggression. It is Mexico that is doing her wrongs, her castles and her altars, not we. And how different also is the conduct of the warring party of the present day from that of the warring party of the Federal party during the war of 1812! Far from imposing any obstacles to the prosecution of the war, if the Whigs in office are reproducible at all, it is for having lost too ready a facility to it, without careful examination of the objects of the war. And out of office, when they have rushed to the prosecution of the war with more ardor and alacrity than the Whigs! Whose Whigs have held more freely than those of the Whigs? Who have more occasion to mourn the loss of sons, husbands, brothers, fathers, than whig partisans, who were ardent brothers, in this deadly and unprofitable strife?

But the havoc of war is in progress, and the no less deplorable havoc of an inhospitable and pestilential climate. Without indulging in an unnecessary retrospect and useless reproaches on the past, all hearts and heads should unite in the patriotic endeavor to bring it to a satisfactory close. Is there no way that this can be done? Must we blindly continue the conflict, without any visible object or any prospect of a definite termination? This is the important subject upon which I desire to consult and to commune with you. Who, in this free government, is to decide upon the objects of war, at its commencement, or at any time during its progress? Does the power belong to the Nation, the collective wisdom of the Nation in Congress assembled, or is it vested solely in a single functionary of the Government?

A declaration of war is the highest and most awful exercise of sovereignty. The Convention, which framed our Federal Constitution, had learned from the pages of history that it had been often and greatly abused. It had seen that war had often been commenced upon the most trifling pretext; that it had been frequently waged to establish or exclude a dynasty; to snatch a crown from the head of one potentate and place it upon the head of another; that it had often been prosecuted for the purpose of aggrandizement, and in those of the nation whose chief object was in the case of England was for Hanoverian interests; and, in short, that such a vast and tremendous power ought not to be confided to the perilous exercise of one single man. The Convention, therefore, resolved to guard the war-making power against those great abuses, of which, in the hands of a monarch, it was so susceptible. And the security against those abuses, which its wisdom devised, was to vest the war-making power in the Congress of the United States, being the immediate representatives of the people and the States. So apprehensive and jealous were the Convention of its abuse in any other hands, that they interdicted the exercise of the power to any State in the Union, without the consent of Congress. Congress, then, in our government, is the sole depository of that tremendous power.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to declare war, and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces. Thus we perceive that the principal power in regard to war, with all its auxiliary powers, is granted to Congress. Whenever it is upon to determine upon the solemn question of peace or war, Congress must consider and deliberate and decide. And if a war be commenced without any previous declaration of its objects, as in the case of the existing war with Mexico, Congress must necessarily possess the authority, at any time, to declare for what purposes it shall be further prosecuted. If we suppose Congress does not possess the controlling authority attributed to it; if it be contended that a war having been once commenced, the President of the United States may direct it to the accomplishment of any objects he pleases, without consulting and without any regard to the will of Congress; the Convention will have utterly failed in guarding the nation against the abuses and ambition of one single individual. Either Congress, or the President, must have the right of determining upon the objects for which a war shall be prosecuted. There is no other alternative. If the President possess and may prosecute it for objects against the will of Congress, where is the difference between our free government and that of any other nation which may be governed by an absolute Czar, Emperor or King?

Congress may omit, as it has omitted in the present war, to proclaim the objects for which it was commenced or has since been prosecuted, and in cases of such omission the President, being charged with the employment and direction of the national force, is necessarily, left to his own judgment to decide upon the objects, to the attainment of which that force shall be applied. But, whenever Congress shall think proper to declare, by some authentic act, for what purposes a war shall be commenced or continued, it is the duty of the President to apply the national force to the attainment of those purposes. In the instance of the last war with Great Britain, the act of Congress by which it was declared was preceded by a message of President Madison enumerating the wrongs and injuries of which we complained against Great Britain. That message, therefore, and without it the well known objects of the war, which was a war purely of defence, rendered it necessary that Congress should particularly, in the act, the specific objects for which it was proclaimed. "The whole world knew that it was a war waged for Free Trade and Sailors' Rights."

It may be urged that the President and Senate possess the treaty-making power, without any express limitation as to its exercise; that the natural and ordinary termination of a war is by a treaty of peace; and therefore, that the President and Senate must possess the power to decide what stipulations and conditions shall enter into such a treaty. But it is not more true that the President and Senate possess the treaty-making power, without limitation, than that Congress possesses the war-making power, without restriction. These two powers then ought to be so interpreted as to reconcile the one to the other; and, in expounding the constitution, we ought to keep constantly in view the nature and structure of our free government, and especially the great object of the Convention in taking the war-making power out of the hands of a single man and placing it in the safer custody of the representatives of the whole nation. The desirable reconciliation between the two powers is effected by attributing to Congress the right to declare what shall be the objects of a war, and to the President the duty of endeavoring to obtain those objects by the direction of the national force and diplomacy.

I am broaching no new and speculative theory. The Statute book of the United States is full of examples of prior declarations by Congress of the objects to be attained by negotiations with Foreign Powers, and the archives of the Executive Department furnish abundant evidence of the accomplishment of those objects, or the attempt to accomplish them, by subsequent negotiation. Prior

to the declaration of the last war against Great Britain, in all the restrictive measures which Congress adopted, against the two great belligerent Powers of Europe, clauses were inserted in the several acts establishing them, endeavoring to both or either of the belligerents the abolition of those restrictions if they would repeal their hostile Berlin and Milan decrees and Orders in Council, operating against our commerce and navigation. And these acts of Congress were invariably communicated, through the Executive, by diplomatic notes, to France and Great Britain, as the basis on which it was proposed to restore friendly intercourse with them. So, after the termination of the war, various acts of Congress were passed, from time to time, offering to Foreign Powers the principle of reciprocity in the commerce and navigation of the United States with them. Out of these acts have sprung a class, and a large class, of treaties (four or five of which were negotiated, whilst I was in the Department of State.) Commonly called reciprocity treaties, concluded under all the Presidents, from Mr. Madison to Mr. Van Buren, inclusive. And, with regard to commercial treaties, negotiated with the sanction of prior acts of Congress, where they contained either appropriations or were in conflict with un-repealed statutes, it has been ever held as the republican doctrine, from Mr. Jay's treaty down to the present time, that the passage of acts of Congress was necessary to secure the execution of those treaties. If in the matter of Foreign Commerce, in respect to which the power vested in Congress to regulate it and the treaty-making power may be regarded as concurrent, Congress can previously decide the objects to which negotiation shall be applied, how much stronger is the case of war, the power to declare which is confined exclusively to Congress?

I conclude, therefore, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, with entire confidence, that Congress has the right, either at the beginning, or during the prosecution of any war, to decide the objects and purposes for which it was proclaimed, or for which it ought to be continued. And I think it is the duty of Congress, by some deliberate and authentic act, to declare for what object the present war shall be longer prosecuted. I suppose the President would not hesitate to regulate his conduct by the pronounced will of Congress, and to employ the force and the diplomatic power of the nation to execute that will. But, if the President should decline or refuse to do so, and, in contempt of the supreme authority of Congress, should persevere in waging the war, for other objects than those proclaimed by Congress, then it would be the imperative duty of that body to vindicate its authority by the most stringent and effectual, and appropriate measures. And if, on the contrary, the enemy should refuse to conclude a treaty, containing stipulations securing the objects designated by Congress, it would become the duty of the whole government to prosecute the war, with all the national energy, until those objects were attained by a treaty of peace. There can be no insuperable difficulty in Congress making such an authoritative declaration. Let it resolve, simply, that the war shall, or shall not, be a war of conquest; and, if a war of conquest, what is to be conquered. Should a resolution pass, disclaiming the design of conquest, peace would follow in less than sixty days, if the President would conform to his constitutional duty.

Here, fellow citizens, I might pause, having indicated a mode by which the nation, through its accredited and legitimate representatives in Congress, can announce for what purposes and objects this war shall be longer prosecuted, and can thus let the whole people of the United States know for what end their blood is to be further shed, and their treasure further expended, instead of the knowledge of it being locked up and concealed in the bosom of one man. We should no longer perceive the objects of the war varying, from time to time, according to the changing opinions of the Chief Magistrate charged with its prosecution. But I do not think it right to stop here. It is the privilege of the people, in their primitive assemblies, and of every private man, however humble, to express an opinion in regard to the purposes for which the war should be continued; and such an expression will receive just so much consideration and consequence as it is entitled to, and no more.

Shall this war be prosecuted for the purpose of conquering and annexing Mexico, in all its boundless extent, to the United States?

I will not attribute to the President of the United States any such design; but I confess I have been shocked and alarmed by manifestations of it in various quarters. Of all the dangers and misfortunes which could befall this nation, I should regard that of its becoming a warlike and conquering power the most direful and fatal. History tells the mournful tale of conquering nations and conquerors. The three most celebrated conquerors, in the civilized world, were Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon. The first, after overrunning a large portion of Asia, and sighing and lamenting that there were no more worlds to subdue, met a premature and ignoble death. His Lieutenant quarrelled and warred with each other, as to the spoils of his victories, and finally lost them all. Caesar, after conquering Gaul, returned with his triumphant legions to Rome, passed the Rubicon, won the battle of Pharsalia, trampled upon the liberties of

his country, and expired by the patriot hand of Brutus. But Rome ceased to be free. War and conquest had enervated and corrupted the masses. The spirit of true liberty was extinguished, and a long line of Emperors succeeded, some of whom were the most execrable monsters that ever existed in human form. And that most extraordinary man, perhaps, in all history, after subjugating all continental Europe, occupying almost all its Capitals, seriously threatening, according to Mr. Thiers, proud Albiou itself, and decking the brows of various members of his family, with crowns torn from the heads of other monarchs, lived to behold his own dear France itself in the possession of his enemies, and was made himself a wretched captive, and far removed from country, family, and friends, breathed his last on the distant and inhospitable rock of St. Helena. The Alps and the Rhine had been claimed as the natural boundaries of France, but even these could not be secured in the treaties to which she was reduced to submit. Do you believe that the people of Macedonia or Greece, of Rome, or of France, were benefited, individually or collectively, by the triumphs of their great Captains? Their sad lot was immense sacrifice of life, heavy and intolerable burdens, and the ultimate loss of liberty itself.

That the power of the United States is competent to the conquest of Mexico is quite probable. But it could not be achieved without frightful carnage, dreadful sacrifices of human life, and the creation of an onerous national debt; nor could it be completely effected, in all probability, until after the lapse of many years. It would be necessary to occupy all its strongholds, to disarm its inhabitants, and to keep them in constant fear and subjection. To consummate the work, I presume that standing armies, not less than a hundred thousand men, would be necessary, to be kept perhaps always in the bosom of their country. Those standing armies, reveling in a foreign land, and accustomed to trample upon the liberties of a foreign people, at some distant day, might be fit and ready instruments, under the head of some daring and unprincipled chieftain, to return to their country and prostrate the public liberty.

Supposing the conquest to be once made, what is to be done with it? Is it to be governed, like Roman Provinces, by Proconsuls? Would it be compatible with the genius, character, and safety of our free institutions, to keep such a great country as Mexico, with a population of not less than nine millions, in a state of constant military subjection?

Shall it be annexed to the United States? Does any considerate man believe it possible that two such immense countries, with territories of nearly equal extent, with populations so incongruous, so different in race, in language, in religion, and in laws, could be blended together in one harmonious mass, and happily governed by one common authority? Murmurs, discontent, insurrections, rebellion, would inevitably ensue, until the incompatible parts would be broken asunder, and possibly, in the frightful struggle, our present glorious Union itself would be dismembered or dissolved.

We ought not to forget the warning voice of all history, which teaches the difficulty of combining and consolidating together, conquering and conquered nations. After the lapse of eight hundred years, during which the Moors held their conquest of Spain, the indomitable courage, perseverance and obstinacy of the Spanish race, finally triumphed, and expelled the African invaders from the Peninsula. And, even within our own time, the colossal power of Napoleon, when at its loftiest height, was incompetent to subdue and subjugate the proud Castilian. And here in our own neighborhood, Lower Canada, which near one hundred years ago, after the conclusion of the seven years' war, was ceded by France to Great Britain, remains a foreign land in the midst of the British provinces, foreign in feelings and attachment, and foreign in laws, language and religion. And what has been the fact with poor, gallant, generous and oppressed Ireland? Centuries have passed since the overbearing Saxon overrun and subjugated the Emerald Isle. Rivers of Irish blood have flowed, during the long and arduous contest. Insurrection and rebellion have been the order of the day; and yet, up to this time, Ireland remains alien in feeling, affection and sympathy, toward the power which has so long borne her down. Every Irishman hates with a mortal hatred, his Saxon oppressor. Although there are great territorial differences between the condition of England and Ireland, as compared to that of the United States and Mexico, there are some points of striking resemblance between them. Both the Irish and the Mexicans are probably of the same Celtic race. Both the English and the Americans are of the same Saxon origin. The Catholic religion predominates in both the former, the Protestant among both the latter. Religion has been the fruitful cause of dissatisfaction and discontent between the Irish and the English nations. Is there no reason to apprehend that it would become so between the people of the United States and those of Mexico, if they were united together? Why should we seek to interfere with them in their mode of worship of a common Saviour? We believe that they are wrong, especially in the exclusive character of their faith, and that we are right. They think that they are right and we wrong. What other rule can there be than to leave the followers of each religion to their own sol-

emn convictions of conscientious duty towards God? Who, but the great Arbiter of the Universe, can judge in such a question? For my own part, I sincerely believe and hope, that those who belong to all the departments of the great church of Christ, if, in truth and purity, they conform to the doctrines which they profess, will ultimately secure an abode in those regions of bliss, which all aim finally to reach. I think that there is no potentate in Europe, whatever his religion may be, more enlightened or at this moment so interesting as the liberal head of the Papal See. [To be concluded in our next.]

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE MARKET!

MILL AND LANDS AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers, Executors of the Estate of WILLIAM COBEAN, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, On Thursday the 9th of December next, at one o'clock.

A FARM, late the Estate of said deceased, on Marsh creek, Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., about half a mile from the Gettysburg and Hagerstown road, adjoining lands of Wm. M. Scott, Francis Bream and others, containing

67 ACRES, on which are erected

Two Dwelling-houses, (two story,) a STABLE, SPRING-HOUSE, a good SAW-MILL,

A GRIST MILL, with two pair of Country Stones, and one pair of Burrs, with Elevators, and all the necessary Machinery for making Merchant work. There is one of the finest MINERAL SPRINGS in the country, a few rods from the dwelling-house. Also—at the same time and place.

A FARM, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. M. Scott, Wm. Wilson and others, containing

150 ACRES, about 50 Acres of which are in thriving Timber. The improvements are a one and a half story

Log Dwelling-house, and Double LOG BARN. There are three never-failing springs which water the fields. Also—on both of the above Tracts there are thriving young

Orchards, of Grafted Fruit. Persons wishing to view the premises, will call on Wm. Cobean, residing on the Mill property, or on Samuel Cobean, on the other tract. The sale will take place on the Mill Tract. Attendance given and terms made known by

WILLIAM COBEAN, ALEXANDER COBEAN, Executors. Nov. 22.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, and a writ of *Testamentum Testamenti Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, On Saturday the 18th day of December, 1847, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Hamilton and Liberty townships, Adams county, Pa., containing

200 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected

A TWO STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, (part log and part stone,) a

GRIST MILL, with two pair of Burrs, and one pair of Country Stones, a SAW MILL, a Stone BANK BARN, Wagon Shed, Corn-Crib, and other outbuildings. Also, a TENANT HOUSE, a well of water near the door, and a variety of Fruit Trees upon the premises. Said property is situate on Middle Creek, adjoining lands of Jacob Weldy, John Eiker, Wm. Loudon, and others. Also—a tract of

Mountain Land, CONTAINING

300 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of John Musselman, Robert Stemmmons, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of MARTIN NEWMAN, deceased, at the time of his decease, with notice to widow, heirs, and terre-tenants.

—ALSO— A TRACT OF Mountain Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, containing

128 ACRES, more or less, adjoining land of Joseph Baker, Lawrence Shaffline and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of HENRY WEAVER, with notice to Frederick Herr, as terre-tenant.

—ALSO— A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Taylor, Nicholas Bear and others, containing

93 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house; a one and a half story Log DWELLING-HOUSE and KITCHEN; a LOG STABLE, with Threshing-floor, Shed, &c., and also a LOG STABLE. A portion of this Tract (about 20 Acres) is covered with Timber; about 12 Acres of Meadow; a small Nursery; the balance is in a good state of cultivation, with Springs running on the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of JOHN STEWART.

Persons purchasing property at Sheriff's sale, will have to pay ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale.

BENJAMIN SCHRIYER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, November 22, 1847.

FOR RENT, A House in West York-street

Inquire of MARCUS SAMSON. Nov. 5.

FARM AND WOODLOTS FOR SALE.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, On Saturday the 11th of December next, at one o'clock, p. m. on the premises.

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Michael Bushman, Michael Muller and others, containing Eighty Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

Stone Dwelling-house, with a cellar under, and a well of water near the door; a large Barn, and other Outbuildings; there are a number of Fruit Trees on the premises. The land is in a good state of cultivation; there are about Ten Acres in Meadow, with a good proportion of Woodland.

FOUR WOODLOTS have been surveyed off the Farm, and will be sold in Lots of from 4 to 5 Acres.

Attendance given, and terms made known on the day of sale by

JACOB SHANER. Nov. 22. If the Farm is not sold, it will be Rented on said day.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 18th of December next, on the premises, Eighty-three Acres or

MOUNTAIN-LAND, late the Estate of JAMES SMITH, deceased, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, about two miles from Fairfield, adjoining lands of John Musselman, John Waugh, Wm. McCurdy, Wm. Scott and others, and near the road leading to the Cold Spring.

The Land will be sold in Lots of from 7 to 13 Acres each. Two of the Lots are covered with heavy Chestnut Oak, and the others with prime Chestnut Timber.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, p. m., when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

THE HEIRS. Nov. 22.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, Administrator de bonis non, of the Estate of HENRY WALTON, deceased, will offer at Public Sale,

On Tuesday the 7th of December next, THE FARM, late the Estate of said deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Nicholas Bushy, Esq., Joseph Deardoff, Jacob Shank, and others, containing

217 ACRES, more or less. There are about 20 Acres of good Meadow, and about 15 or 20 Acres of White Oak Timber. The improvements are a

DOUBLE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a Brick Back Building, a Bank BARN, part stone and part Log, a Still-house, Smith-shop, Spring-house, Wagon-shed, and Corn-Crib, &c.; also, a TENANT HOUSE and STABLE on the Farm. There are Two first rate

ORCHARDS, one of 150, and the other of 400 young and thriving Fruit Trees. There is a never failing Spring, and also running water through the Farm.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will call upon the Administrator, living on the adjoining Farm of Charles F. Kenter, who will show them the same. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises, when the terms will be made known by

JACOB G. WALTER, Adm'r de bonis non. By the Court—Wm. S. HAMPTON, Clerk. Nov. 22.

If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be RE-VENTED.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Friday the 24th of December next, FIVE ACRES OF LAND, more or less, late the Estate of IGNATIUS FELTY, deceased, situate in the Borough of Berwick, Adams county, adjoining lands of Michael Hoffman, Mr. Strubinger, and fronting on the Gettysburg Turnpike.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

HENRY J. KUHN, Guardian of the Heirs. By the Court—Wm. S. HAMPTON, Clerk. Nov. 22.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, viz.:

The account of William Wolf, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Miller, deceased.

The third account of William Albright, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Eyster, deceased.

The account of Anthony Deardoff and Samuel Deardoff, Administrators of the Estate of Samuel Deardoff, deceased.

The second and final account of John Marshall, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Knox, deceased.

The account of George Heagy and William Gitt, Testamentary Trustees of Mary Ann Heagy.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register. Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 22, 1847.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, sometime in October last, a White and Yellow spotted HEIFER, about 2 years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JACOB WEIKERT. Nov. 22.